G R S. 1(1) 1913-14

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

(Mwzai)

NOTES.

File No

FILE HEADING.

Memorandum dealing with the questions of policy and principles which should guide the reorganization of the Mwzai Department.

From

The members of Mwzai Committee.

No. 6 Dated 26.1.14 Received 27.1.14

Diary No 1385	Enclos 2	Spare Copies	Serial No.

BRIEF ABSTRACT OF LETTER.

Submit for the orders of Govt the above memorandum dealing with the several questions referred to them for consideration at pp 2/3-1-

NOTES AND ORDERS.

Subd with all the references, for orders.

AK(65)
7/2

Subd 6-1st Member.

A Summary of the principal points touched upon in the joint report is put up herewith

NOTES—First Sheet.

GI B—35 000—15 6 12

extended usefulness and the rest be - abolished.

(g) The institutions abolished - should be kept on as rest houses and handed over to the District - - Boards for up keep.

(h) Purposes for which any savings may be extended are,

(i) Entertainment of performers and establishment of rural - libraries at populous centres.

(ii) Itinerant preachers - fairs etc.,

(iii) Grants-in-aid to Hindu Orphanages.

(iv) Maintenance of buildings re- -tained as mere rest houses.

(v) Provision of rest houses at places of pilgrimage.

(i) The Nehmi allowances now made - should continue but transferred to - Head quarter Chattrams for efficient administration, that such allowances should only be sparingly granted and those that are now in force should be scrutinized.

(j) The Annachattrams should continue under the control of Government, a - small body of Dharmadarsis being - appointed to assist in the supervision of the accounts and the prevention of waste.

*Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

Under Subject III. (Paras 33 to 35).

(a) The difficulty in the diversion of funds from the objects of the religious endowments is considered.

(b) The general absence of opulent institutions which care in exceptional.

(c) The measures by which the savings from religious endowments may legitimately be employed are,

(i) Encouragement of higher Sanskrit and religious learning.

(ii) Provision of facilities for teaching of Agamas.

(iii) Entertainment of preachers at important centres.

(iv) Establishment of free religious libraries.

(v) Entertainment of Pandits and preachers in the mofussil.

(vi) Grant of honoraria for religious works of merit.

Arrangements necessary for proper celebration of jatras, fairs cattle shows etc. in connection with Muzrai Institutions.

Under ~~Section~~ Subject IV. (Paras 36 to 40).

(a) The present measures adopted are on right lines but more efficiency is required.

(b) It is not practicable and to a great extent unnecessary to provide lodging ~~accommodation~~ conveniences at fairs and festivals

(c) The fees collected may continue to be credited to the institutions concerned but the expenses for the -

sanitary measures may be met wholly or partly from such collections.

Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarters and the more important villages.

Under Subject V*. (Paras 41 to 42).

(a) A statutory duty is laid upon the District Boards to provide rest houses etc., and the provision of such conveniences is primarily one of the Boards functions.

(b) The conveniences at present existing in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore are fairly ample.

(c) Funds permitting, a few rest houses may be built preferably at places of religious sanctity.

*Generally, all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

Under Subject VI*. (Paras 43 to 51).

(a) The ~~assortment~~ apportionment of the duties of inspection and scrutiny of accounts between the various Muzrai Officers considered.

(b) The nature of accounts that will have to be maintained by the various classes of institutions.

(c) The proposal for the constitution of a non-official advisory board to advise the Muzrai Officers and for the constitution of a separate inspecting agency to help the Amildars, considered not quite necessary.

(d) Revision of the establishment of the various Muzrai Officers is

necessary and the cost should be even-
-ly distributed between the various -
institutions.

(e) The necessity to educate and im-
prove the class of ignorant priests -
and to prepare simple handbooks for
the worship in the various classes of
institutions.

Lee
12.2.44

G. R. S 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat | File No. 371 of 1913.

Serial No.

On the question of sending this Memorandum to the Referees Concerned, please take orders from the Dewan. I see no ~~reason~~ harm in sending it, though perhaps the course intended was that we should obtain their views and consider them instead of the other way.

I have appended notes in pencil on the margin of the Memorandum. The directions for further inquiry may be carried out. The other remarks may be separately typed.

11/4/14

13/4

Ramaswamier is absent on tour. The matter can therefore be spent-

Necessary statements & papers called

28/4/14

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11, 15

G. R. S. 12]

/6

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 371 of 1913.

Serial No.

Submitted to 1st Member.

A statement of Chattras with the additional information required is herewith submitted.

A typed copy of the Member's notes is also put up.

As regards the remarks of the Member against para 38 of the Joint Memorandum, I beg to submit for favour of perusal a Memorandum prepared by me which is still awaiting the consideration of Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer. The subject is one of some difficulty and whatever may be the solution that is attempted, it is not likely to be free from objections of sorts, more or less forcible.

It is submitted in all humility that the preponderance of advantages would appear to lie in the directions of the suggestion indicated in this Memorandum, if at all it is thought desirable to combine in one Officer the executive duties of a Muzrai Superintendent and the duties of a Secretariat Officer. The past history of the working of the Department would appear to indicate that the Deputy Commissioners may not for one reason or another give the subject that attention and care which is necessary if the institutions are to be efficiently administered.

As regards para 1 of the Member's note

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

Serial No.

dated 11th April 1914, I beg to state that replies have been received from most of the gentlemen who have been invited to co-operate in this study with the exception of Messrs. K. Shrinivasrav, A. Subrahmanya Iyer and H.Ramiah. I understand that Mr. Ramiah will be sending in his suggestions in a couple of days. - Messrs. K. Shrinivasrav and A. Subrahmanya Iyer have already been furnished with copies of the Joint Memo and other papers and they have also been reminded. It ~~would thus seem~~ appears therefore to be unnecessary to approach these gentlemen again for further suggestions.

The matter would thus seem to be ripe for orders of Government being passed, at least in some of its aspects. The following questions may be taken up as the 1st instalment in the reorganization of the Department. Viz.,

(1) Classification of Institutions.

(2) Rules of Dharmadarsis.

(3) Accounts to be maintained in 2nd class institutions.

(4) The duties of Taluk and Huzur Jamabandy Officers as regards 3rd class institutions and the form of statement to be presented by the village Officers.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

F. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 371 of 1913

Serial No.

If approved, a draft order confined to these matters will be prepared and submitted.

Dated, Bangalore 29th April 1914

Under Secretary. For VII

Let me see these drafts as early as practicable please. The other questions also may be taken up soon.

23/5/14

Submitted to the Member.

A draft of the proposed order is herewith submitted as directed. I have not considered it necessary to go into details of management

The other questions touched upon in the Memo will also be taken up and submitted for orders separately

26.5.14

Comm sheet

SPB—65,000—17-5-12.

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 371 of 1913.

Serial No.

Subd by Mr. member

The draft has been partly revised. A typed copy will be put up after correction and sign for final approval

Subd by Mr. member

A typed copy is put up. A few verbal alterations have been made subject to approval, which appear to improve the reading of the draft.

A draft of Sub's note is also Submitted for approval. After its approval

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60,000—7 11-13

F. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 371 of 1913.

Serial No.

The file circulated to the Hon'ble members and Secretary.

Approved -
29/7/14

Hon'ble Dharmadasi, Secretary

Hon'ble Dharmadasi, Secretary, Revenue Board

The Hon'ble Dharmadasi, Secretary, Revenue Board, has the rights stated. The Director must attend with corrections required. Submitted file for orders.

Corrections noted by the Hon'ble members in their Rules file have been incorporated in Copy of the Dharmadasi Rules in this file -
Submitted.
BG
30-7-14

568
30-7-14

Secretary to Revenue Board

Hon'ble circulate & bring up at a meeting 2 consult

A
D

As decided after Secretary to Revenue Board I submit herewith a brief sketch of the Scheme to associate the Local

NOTE—Contn sheet.

GPB—60,000—7-11-13

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat. | File No. 571 of 1913.

Serial No.

Self Government - bodies in the management of Museum Institutions.
The subject may be considered independently and further elaboration taken up if the lines are approved.
A revised draft of Govt. order has been put up and will be helpful to refer to previous orders of Govt. on the status and responsibilities of the Museum Supdt. are received
(Mr. Meenakshi and Devan)

RA
1.2.16

It seems to me that the handing over of Museum matters to Local bodies not Specially Constituted for the purpose is not quite advisable. I prefer to ~~Keep~~ have such bodies separately apptd as in the older draft
(May be Considered at Meeting)

4/2/16

DT 2/2/16

DT 2/2/16 91

L1018
2.2.16

This subject may be considered at next meeting. I have no objection to the alternative suggested by the Hon'ble Member.

2/2/16 AC

NOTE—Contn. sheet.

GPB—10,000—13-6-14

G. R. S. 12]

General and Revenue Secretariat.

File No. 371 of 1913.

Serial No.	
	Secretary to Govt. of India, Finance Department.
3	No: 2514 - 25 R 2.6.17, 2 Nov. Reference your letter, Comptroller-General, Auditor & Members of the Committee Secretaries the Committee, on the subject with regard to the appointment of officers & account audit officers at a cost of Rs 4240/- per annum for independent & systematic check of Railways.

tn. sheet.

GPR—10 000—18-6-14

(For disposal at next Meeting.

No. C./62

14·2 1916.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Council Matter.

SUBJECT.

(Clause viii of the Schedule).

Close association of Local Self-Government bodies in the supervision and management of Muzrai institutions.

CIRCULATED TO THE MEMBERS OF COUNCIL.

By Order,

D. M. Narasinga Rao

Secretary to Government.

12th February 1916.
.....191

Extraordinary Member of Council.

First Member of Council. Seen by the First Member of Council

Second Member of Council. 14/2

WD 2012—GPB—1 000—9 2-16

Close association of Local Self Government bodies in the supervision and management of Muzrai institutions.

----:0:----

The question of entrusting Municipal Councils and Local Boards with the management of Muzrai institutions within their jurisdiction was considered by the Local Self Government Committee who adopted the following resolution.

"Muzrai institutions may be placed under the administrative control of local bodies subject to the necessary safeguards and the general control of Government and provided that no portion of the general funds of local bodies shall be applied to institutions of a denominational character."

The most serious objection to such a proposal appeared to me to be the constitution of these local bodies themselves which is framed on a popular basis irrespective of creed or caste which is the most important element in the management of Muzrai institutions. The introduction of such a function may bring in an element of discord in an otherwise harmonious body working for the common good of the people.

4. Similar considerations appear to have prevailed at the meeting of Deputy Commissioners and Heads of Departments which was convened at Mysore on 7th October 1914 to consider the recommendations of the Committee, and a resolution was adopted at that meeting 'that though there is lack of effective control of Muzrai institutions, the Municipal Councils which are constituted on quite different principles from those governing Muzrai institutions are not the proper authorities for the management of Sectarian Institutions and that to avoid unnecessary complications the question may be dropped.'

5. Though it may not be expedient to allow local bodies as such to exercise control over these institutions a middle course may be thought of, which would permit the institutions having the benefit of the local experience and public spirit of select members of these bodies who may be constituted into a consultative committee to advise the local Muzrai officer on matters concerning the administration of the Muzrai institutions in his charge. These committees cannot replace the bodies of Dharmadarsis who will be in immediate charge of the institutions except perhaps in Municipal areas as residence in the neighbourhood and frequent visits to the institutions are essential

conditions. To give them an administrative control over the management will be interposing another authority between the Dharmadarsis and the local Muzrai officers who will have to remain as the person ultimately responsible for the efficient administration of these institutions.

6. The constitution of an independent advisory committee to assist the local officers with a view to ensure continuity of policy and to advise on religious observances and practices in temples was brought up for discussion before the Dasara Representative Assembly during the last year's session. vide subject No.225, and the Government noted the subject for consideration. The opinions of the Deputy Commissioners have since been invited on the proposal and the matter is under work in the Secretariat.

7. Even with such limitations there is considerable scope for good work as they can bring to the notice of the Muzrai officers all short-comings in the management of institutions within their knowledge and with this object the members may be given the necessary conveniences to visit the institutions in their areas, and acquaint themselves with their working. They may also be consulted by the Muzrai officers on all general questions relating to the

principles and policy upon which the institutions may be administered. Their opinions may also be taken and considered when scales of expenditure are to be fixed or revised, when endowments from private persons for particular services are to be accepted, when extensive repairs of temple buildings are to be undertaken, when temple lands are to be leased out for cultivation afresh and generally in all questions relating to the improvement in the resources and usefulness of these institutions and the proper conduct of services therein.

8. The Committees to be really useful should be compact and the members should be chosen for the interest evinced by them in the well-being of the Muzrai institutions. The constitution may be something as follows.-

Each Amildar may be given the benefit of a Committee of two or three persons chosen from the members of the Taluk Boards, the choice being as representative as possible so as to include all the main sectarian divisions such as Saivite, Vaishnavite and Lingayet. In places where there is a large number of Mussulman and Jain places of worship, one member of these classes may also be added but he will confine his attention to the Muzrai institutions of his particular tenet. Where the Taluk Boards do not contain a member of any particular class whose representation on the Committee is considered desirable, a member may be chosen

outside the Taluk Boards.

Similarly two members of the District Board may be chosen in each Revenue Sub Division to help the Sub-Divisional Officer, as regards questions coming up to him for decision. In this case adherence to selection by sects need not be quite so rigid. In the case of Taluks under the direct charge of the Deputy Commissioners, one or two members may be chosen to deal with matters arising within those Taluks.

These members who will all be members of the District Board will sit as a Committee when they assemble for meetings of the District Board to consider any questions of general interest. If need be one or two members may be added to this committee to represent communities not already included and it may also include an Engineering Officer and a Sanitary Officer and be presided over by the Deputy Commissioner as the District Muzrai Officer. The deliberations of the committee will however be independent of the Board and their conclusions will be communicated to the District Muzrai Officer who will give such effect to them as he may consider ~~de~~ reasonable.

Copies of these resolutions may also be sent with the Deputy Commissioner's remarks to the Government and the Muzrai Superintendent for such action as may be

Para 6. The Muzrai Regulation embodied these provisions merely with the view of bringing the policy and practice about Dharmadarsis under Legislative sanction. It was not meant to introduce any violent departure from previous practice. This recommendation is in accordance with present - and previous practice and policy and may be approved.

Para 9. Approved.

Para 10. Approved.

Para 11. Approved. A form of report should be prescribed. The Jamabandi Officers - even now are supposed to enquire into - state of various inams etc ; but a - - separate form would draw pointed attention. One for each village would do.

1. Institution.	2. State of building.	
3. Whether service properly performed.	4. Inams. Survey No.	Area.
5. Value of Inam.	6. Enjoyment.	

7. Remarks.

Para 12. The same classifications and rules may apply to all institutions.

Para 14. This has long been in force and approved. Scales have been fixed for almost all major institutions.

Para 15. (No change). Approved.

Para 16. (No change). Approved.

Para 18. These have also been the principles kept in practice. It will be possible to give a 'living' wage only to a few persons employed in a few large institutions. In the majority of cases, the employment takes only a small part of a man's time and is not expected to provide him with a living of adequate value for full employment.

Para 19. Approved.

20. This has all along been kept in mind in fixing scales.

Very desirable and has been attempted

0429

GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS
THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

General and Revenue Secretariat

Requisition for papers

Section Mug

A

B

Filed

Deposit No.

File No 371-13

Serial No. 2

For Diary No. 1284/R of 19 46

Signature G.V. Nimmaiah

Branch Rev Br

Section

Date 4.11.46
5

Taken by ...
4/11/46 dated

in some places.

Para 21. If we have to make adequate provision in all places of importance on these lines I am afraid the State help required would be considerable and there is little chance of funds being available. All that can be hoped for is a mere readjustment.

Para 22. There is a certain amount of prejudice against these institutions, due to change of ideas. Rightly or wrongly it was a - widely prevalent belief that it was meritorious to feed Brahmans, especially those coming to a place hungry after a journey on foot in the sun. The institution of Annachattras was the outcome of this pious feeling. When these have long been esta established and maintained, we have no - greater right to resume these grants - though of course we have the power - than to resume inams granted to temples or - private parties. There is nothing also in the nature of the expenditure to render it necessary or expedient to abolish it al -together. Those who have travelled on the road and arrived at a place quite hungry and exhausted can appreciate the great good these chatras do in providing ready food. The persons who go there are in almost all cases poor men to whom a free meal is a boon; and if occasionally

men who can afford to pay take advantage of them, it is not because they are unwilling to pay but because there are no convenient places where they can purchase their food, and because the ready meal given in the Chatra is more valuable at the time than the amour propre which would keep them from being seen to feed at a Chatra. Perhaps another reason for keeping up these Chatras was that in most places, the Brahmans on account of restructive rules would not find it easy to procure meals while travelling.

In most travellers' bungalows, an establishment is kept up such as of Metis etc. at a cost of which not one-fiftieth is recovered from fees. Chatras serve a much larger class than go to these institutions and I do not know if they cost much more proportionally.

As stated in the note, the case of Chatras is one for readjustment and we cannot hope to get much out of the allotment set free for any greatly different purposes.

A change however may be tried in places where there are no large or important shrines. The Chatras may be regarded as feeding houses for travellers on payment, one or two servants being paid by Government from the funds now available. Poor travellers should be fed gratis to some extent on tickets issued by some responsible authority. The rates etc.

should be fixed and should go to the person (cook etc.) responsible for the catering. Some such system would meet the needs of the general body of outside visitors, without unduly contracting the provision made according to the original rules of Chatras.

Para 25. Details of following heads of expenditure should be added.

Amount spent:

On establishment.	On Nehmi allowances.	On Feeding.

Para 28. These rules about the necessity to curtail the growth of these allowances and to grant them with great discrimination have long been recognised and followed. A comprehensive reexamination would be useful It must be remembered that in many cases, the objects of these grants are very fit subjects for such public charity.

Para 29. Approved.

31. Approved.

When the scheme for improving

Sanskrit learning is fully matured, I believe the surplus from these three or four institutions will all be usefully applied.

Paras 32, 33, 34, 35 and 36.

I agree in the views expressed in these paragraphs.

Para 37.

In Mysore, our Guest Houses may be supplied with paid servants etc. catering to needs of tourists and casual visitors for payment.

In Bangalore, I am inclined to think there are sufficient facilities.

Para 38.

The subject may be considered further With the exception of 3 or 4 large institutions, I am inclined to place all the institutions under Deputy Commissioners and lessen the share of Muzrai Superintendent's responsibility, as he has not time enough to attend to all his Superintendent's and Secretary's work at present and it does not seem expedient to increase expenditure by appointing any Assistant.

Para 40.

Approved.

Para 41. Approved.

Para 42. Approved.

Para 43. Approved generally. The subject may be further considered later.

Para 44. Approved generally. The subject may be further considered later.

Para 45. This may be separately considered.

Para 46. I have already given instructions on this subject and I believe some work has been done. This may be expedited and ~~brou~~ brought up soon.

I. Classification of Muzrai Institutions.

=======:@:=======

The Council are of opinion that the following revised classification of Muzrai institutions, proposed by the Muzrai Committee may be accepted;--

Ist class:-- Those having a total income from all sources exceeding Rs.1000/- per annum and a few others of special importance to be specified.

2nd class:-- Those with an income ranging between Rs.100/- and Rs.1000/-.

3rd class:-- Those with an annual income of less than Rs.100/-.

19.8.16

As regards the first class or "Major" institutions, the actual management ~~should~~ may continue as at present with the local revenue officers assisted by an advisory body of Dharmadarsis appointed by Government; and the conduct of business of this body regulated by the "A" set of rules already published under Section 15

Flag A.E
(approved to the draft order)

of the Muzrai Regulation.

The second class or "Minor" institutions may be left to the care of Dharmadarsis, who may be appointed by Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the Muzrai Superintendent, and who should exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties defined in the "B" set of rules.

Flag B. F

No elaborate scheme of management is necessary in the case of the third class or "Village" institutions, which may be left in charge of village Panchayats where such exist, or in the care of the Pujaris under the control of the local officials, the Patel and Shanbog, if in a revenue village, or of the holders of similar offices, if in a municipal town.

Where two or more institutions are within easy distance of one another and are capable of being clubbed together for purposes of administration, they may be treated as a single unit and classified according to the total income of the constituent institutions, or one or more of them may

be treated as subordinate institutions attached to a major one.

Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent should arrange at an early date for proper scales of income and expenditure being drawn up in the case of all major and minor institutions and for their revision where necessary.

Detailed instructions should be laid down for the maintenance and audit of accounts, and due provision made for effective supervision over the management and discipline of all classes of institutions by local officers and by the Muzrai Superintendent.

It is also desirable to provide a special agency, at least for some years to come, for the independent and systematic check of the work of the various institutions. With this object, two units consisting each of an efficiency audit officer and an account audit officer may be appointed to work under the Muzrai Superintendent. The cost of this establishment which will

be about Rs.3280/- per annum as shown below, will be met from "The Muzrai Establishment Fund.

Efficiency Audit Officer.

2 on Rs.50-5-60 - - Rs.110 per month.

Account Audit Officer.

2 on Rs.35-5-45 - - Rs. 80

Travelling Allowance. Rs. 1000 per annum.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT.

CLASSIFICATION AND SUPERVISION OF MUZRAI INSTITUTIONS.

----:o:----

I t e m.	: Cost per annum.	R e m a r k s.
	Rs.	
Special agency to check the work of Muzrai Institutions.		This expenditure will be met from the Muzrai Establishment Fund when it is fully constituted and in the meanwhile it will be charged in equal proportion to certain specified Muzrai Institutions which have a large recurring surplus annually.
Efficiency Audit Officer.		
2 on Rs.50-5-60 - -	1,320	
Account Audit Officer.		
2 on Rs.35-5-45 - -	960	
Travelling allowance. -	1,000	
	3,280	

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

R e a d:-

(1). Government Order No. G.1600-39/G.M.1-08-2 dated the 7th September 1908, laying down the policy of the Government in the administration of the Muzrai Department.

(2). Government Notification No.G.5287 dated 4th March 1913, appointing Mr. G. Aravamudu Iyengar, B.A., B.L., as Officiating Muzrai Superintendent and Under-Secretary in the Muzrai Department.

Order thereon No. 2067-77/Muz.652-12-1
Dated Bangalore, the 16th May 1913.

* * * * * * * * * * *

The organization and working of the Muzrai Department of the State have, from time to time, engaged the careful consideration of Government in the past, the order of 1908 read above being the latest comprehensive proceedings on the subject. Government consider it might be advantageous to subject them again to a careful study in order to devise a well-considered programme andarrange for its systematic execution during the next three and ten years, respectively.

2. Accordingly, Government are pleased to appoint a Committee consisting of Mr. C. Srikanteswara Iyer, B.A., B.L., Inspector-General of Police, and the Muzrai Superintendent Mr G. Aravamudu Iyengar, B.A. B.L., for studying the following subjects, among others, and submitting a joint report thereon with definite programmes for practical action, on or before 31st October 191 :-

(i) Revision and defining of the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Muzrai Institutions and of the various officers of the

Department.

Department.

(ii) Revision of establishments and scale of expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in accordance with present-day needs and conditions.

(iii) Improvements and alteration needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

(iv) Arrangements necessary for proper celebration of Jatras, fairs, cattle shows, &c., in connection with Muzrai Institutions.

(v) Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public, at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore, and eventually in District and Taluk Head quarters towns and the more important villages.

(vi) Generally, all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

3. Along with their report, the Committee are requested to submit the following:-

(a) A complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions with their endowments in cash, land, &c.

(b) A draft manual for working the Department, including a compilation of the standing Orders, of Government in the Department

4. The list and manual referred to in paragraph 3 will be compiled, in the first instance, in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office, and revised by the Committee before submission to Government.

Sd. K.R. Srinivasa Iyengar

Secretary to Government.

No	Name of the Chattram	Establishment					
					Mappa		
1	Govt. Anna Chattram, Madura	99	11	a	22	8	a
2	" , Madura	71	14	a	20	a	a
3	Pay Master Venkata Roo's Chatram at Srivaragapur	14	8	8			
4	Govt. Anna Chattrams Naga- -mangala.	71	14	a	13	14	a
5	— Do — , Krishnarajpet.	71	14	a	12	10	6
6	— Do — , Chinkerli.	71	14	a	12	11	a
	— Do — , Varuna.	102	1	a	28	12	a
8	— Do — , Yelwal.	86	a	a	22	12	a
	— Do — , Gundlupet	38	13	a	3	12	a
					(Co-ins, Contingencies)		
	Do — on Nimaval Chalavaraya Hill, Gundlupet Taluk.	9	14	a	1	6	a
		638	7	8	8	5	6

Spent on						Proposed treatment.	Remarks.
Velmi			Feeding				
District.							
			77	3	-		In Mandigpa, the ~~the~~ servants take one meal a day when feeding is going on in addition to the Mandoor rations only are distributed. Grain paid in cash by Sambalpur Mess
			51	14	-		
			14	8	8		
38	4	-	19	12	-		
			cost of this amount Rs. 5-11-8 is set apart every month for Sanitation during the Rathotsava).				
14	15	2	39	-	10		
2	12	5	31	3	7		
4	13	10	58	7	2		
5			58	4	-		
			35	1	-		No feeding is conducted Rations are issued.
							— Do —.
	13		403	14	3		

	Govt. Anna Chattram, Viramakkal.	129	10	a	21	6	a
12	— Do — , Seerangapalam.	307	11	a	40	a	a
A.	Memorial Chattram at-Do -	33	5	4	32	a	a
					(2-a-a Lodging charges).		
13	Govt. Anna Chattram, Melkote.	58	11	a	17	a	a
14	— Do — , Chamarajnagar.	74	12	a	15	5	a
					(Out of this amount 1-7-a is under Saving)		
	Samarathana Chattram at-Do -	5	11	a	5	11	a
					(Rs-4-8-a is under Savings).		
16	Govt. Anna Chattram, Nanjangud	92	4	a	29	8	a
7	— Do — , Konlande	63	7	a	12	11	a
	^ Chattram, Nanjangud	41	8	a	5	a	a
		806	15	4	178	9	

65	12	11	42	7	1	
91	4	"	176	7	"	
						[illegible] for feeding [illegible]
28	"	"	13	11	"	
19	7	9	39	14	3	
25	8	-	37	4	"	Rs. 12.8 out of the establishment is paid for three [illegible] teachers in the Patasala.
-	"	-	45	12	"	

868

19	Govt. Anna Chattiram, Yedateve.	129	10	a	38	a	a
20	— Do — , Chinnchina-Kattle.	72	5	a	23 (0-8-0, Sadilvar)	6	a
21	— Do — , Pheruja.	47	12	a	11	8	a
2	Dhatrikavana in Singamma's Amarai, Dumore.	6	12	a			
							Jeun
23	Govt. Anna Chattiram, Trunkur.	42	14	a	12	a	a
	— Do — , Sibi.	44	14	a	12	a	a
	Do — . Nikur	42	14	a	13	a	a
	Do — . Sira	42	14	a	12	a	a
		429	15	0	121	14	0

47	12	5	43	13	7
	1	3	31	13	9
20		"	15	11	"
	ès				
	8		25	6	"
		"	27	12	"
		"	1		"
		"	18		"

								Shimoga
7	Govt. Anna Chatram, Shimoga.	56	"	"	14	"	"
	—— Do —— Agumbe.	138	"	"	28	"	"
29	—— Do —— Thirthahalli.	56	"	"	14	"	"
30	—— Do —— Mandagadde.	46	"	"	14	"	"
31	—— Do —— Kalishi	40	"	"	9	"	"
32	—— Do —— Shikaripur.	44	"	"	14	"	"
33	—— Do —— Honnali	41	"	"	17	2	"
4	—— Do —— Soulanga	41	"	"	14	"	"
"	—— Do —— Channahur	46	"	"	14	"	"
	Do —— Hulikal.	35	"	"	9	"	"
	Chatram, Belur.	63	7	"	15	"	"
		606	7	0	162	2	0

Dietrich.					
13	8	-	28	8	-
-	-	-	110	-	-
13	8	-	27	8	-
12	-	-	20	-	-
	-	-	5	-	-
13	8	-	16	8	-
11	-	-	12	14	-
			16	-	-
	8	-	18	8	-
	-	-	14	10	7

38	. Anna Chatram, Hassan.	57	6	a	14	a	a (out of this amount, only Rs. 6 is charged being the value of Sannadhi's hay).
39	— Do — , Cyrama.	42	14	a	13	a	a
40	— Do — , Ramanathpur.	101	2	a	20	5	4
41	— Do — , Chennarayapatna	63	7	a	11	a	a
42	— Do — , Arsikere.	41	11	a	12	8	a
43	— Do — , Banavara	41	11	a	17	a	a
44	— Do — , Arani. (Prise Sri Ramadevaroo Chatram).	87	0	a	29	6	a
45	Shikaripur-Sakleshpur Anna Chatram, Sakleshpur.	37	4	a	10	a	a
46							Banq
	Anna Chatram, Chennapatna	70	11	a	13	a	a
	— Do — , Bangalore.	151	9	4	32	a	a
		695	15	4	163	6	

.	.			.	.	.
22	9	"		7	5	"
45	7	8		35	5	"
21	14	8		30	8	4
8	"	"		21	3	"
15	"	.		9	11	"
	.	.		.	.	.
7	4	"		20	"	"
		"		30	"	"
		10		86	6	4
		2		240	6	

No feeding is conducted for the last 8 or 10 years, as the building has to be repaired from the accumulated funds.

No dairy feeding is Conducted. It is conducted during the Champa Shasthi festival.

48	Govt. Anna Chatram, Hoskote.	71	8	4	16	a
49	— Do — , Closet	70	11	a	11	a
50	— Do — , Bidadi.	85	7	a	14	a
51	Hebgode Chatram, Hebgode.	42 (annual)	a	a	3	8
					Chitaldroog	
52	Govt. Anna Chatram, Arehalli	25	6	a	14	a (Re. 1/- being personal allowance to Parshabhee
53	— Do — , Chellakere	31	2	a	8	a
54	— Do — , Chitaldroog.	57	6	a	11	13 (0-13-0, light charges
55	— Do — , Hanagal.	28	6	a	8	a (0-8-0, Conti
56	— Do — , Bomma-gondanakere.	31	2	a	8	a (0-8-
57	— Do — , Harihar.	44	9	a	11	(1-0-0, Co.. hi

14	12	2	40	12	2	
26	"	"	33	11	"	
28	"	"	43	7	"	
"	"	"	"	"	"	only a conclusive answer —
Disbūch.						
2	2	"	8	"	"	
32	4	9	13	15	3	No feeding is conducted. Rations are issued.
35	10	1	9	14	11	
7	5	"	13	1	"	
13	5	10	9	12	2	
				10	13 "	
			10	183	6	6

58	Govt. Anna Chattram, Komarana-Kulli	37	10	11	12	a	a	
59	— Do — , Hiriyur	28	6	-	8	a	-	
								Kolar
60	Dharma Chattram at Chicka-ballapur	47	8	a	8	a	a	
61	Govt. Anna Chatram, Malur	71	14	a	41	3	a	
62	— Do — Bowringpet	55	8	a	10	13	a	
63	— Do — , Kolar.	69	8	a	12	15	3	
64	— Do — , Mulbagal	69	15	a	18	8	a	

(Rs. 4-0-0 are under Savings as the Pricharaka's post is abolished).

Kadi

65	Govt. Anna Chattram, Kadur	50	2	a	10	8	a	
	Do — Tarikere	57	6	a	9	a	a	
	Grand totals	487	13	11				
		41	3	7	100			111.
						400	8	-

19	a	.	6	10	11
9	10	8	10	11	4
Diebrich					
			39	8	a
10	6	6	20	4	6
	8	a	18	3	a
2	.	.	24	8	9
	.	.	21	7	.
	2	6	30	7	6
			39	6	.

lia
28.4.44

No. 6 / S. C. Cell. Dated Bangalore, 20th January '14.

From

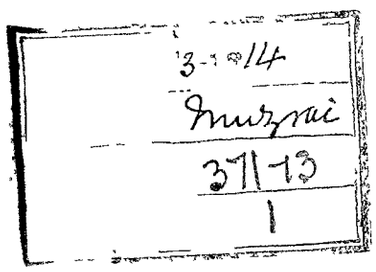
C. Srikanteswara Iyer, Esquire, B. A., B. L.,

G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Esquire, B. B. L.,

Members of Muzrai Committee.

VII
26/1 pm
Cey/

1385 To



K. R. Srinivasa Iyengar, Esquire, M. A.,

Secretary to the Government of His Highness

the Maharaja of Mysore, General and

Revenue Departments, Bangalore.

Sir,

Adverting to Government Proceedings No. 2007-77/Muz. 652-12-1 dated 16th May 1913 appointing us as Members of a Committee to study and report upon certain matters relating to the work of the Muzrai Department, We have the honor to submit herewith for orders of Government a memorandum dealing with the questions of policy and principles which should guide the reorganization of the Department. Each Institution will have to be taken up individually and its requirements considered in the light of the guiding principles to be laid down by Government.

2. Complete information relating to all the Muzrai Institutions in the State has not yet been received. A further report will be submitted after all the details have been collected.

We have the honor to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient servants,

Srikanteswara Iyer

Aravamudu Iyengar

Members of the Committee.

BA.

M E M O R A N D U M.

In para 2 of Government Proceedings No. 067-77/Muz. 652-12-1 dated 16th May 1913, the following subjects were referred to the Committee there in appointed, for study and submission of a joint report with definite programme for practical action -

(i) Revision and defining of the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Muzrai Institutions and of the various Officers of the Department.

(ii) Revision of establishments and scale of expenditure of Muzrai Institutions in accordance with present-day needs and conditions.

(iii) Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

(iv) Arrangements necessary for proper - celebration of jatras, fairs, cattle shows etc. in connection with Muzrai Institutions.

(v) Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarters and the more important villages.

(vi) Generally, all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and - utility of Muzrai Institutions in the State.

Along with the report the Committee were also to submit

(a) A complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions with their endowments in cash. -

land etc., and

(b) A draft Muzrai Manual, including a compila-tion of all Standing Orders of Government on the Subject. The list and Manual were to be prepared in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office in the first instance and revised by the Committee before submission to Government.

2. Talukwar lists of Muzrai Institutions enjoying land inams or cash grants from Government were prepared in the Muzrai Superintendent's Office and forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, inviting their co-operation and requesting them to instruct the Amildars to verify and submit complete information regarding them. The preliminary statements from the Amildars which should have been received at the end of October last have not, to a large extent, yet come in, and it is understood from local inspections and personal enquiries that they are in varying stages of preparation, the subject necessarily involving much labour and close research. After all the statements are received, the preparation of a complete and up-to-date list of Muzrai Institutions will be proceeded with.

3. Regarding the compilation of the Standing Orders of Government and the drafting of the Departmental Manual, Mr. B. Ramaiya, Assistant Superintendent of the Muzrai Branch, who was deputed by Government to assist in the work, has just recently joined his duties and the work will be expedited.

4. In the meanwhile, it would be advantageous to consider the larger issues involved and discuss the questions of principles to be guided by, in the reorganization of the Department, so as to be able

to proceed with clear and definite aims of the subjects.

I. Revision and defining the powers and duties of Dharmadarsis of Muzrai Institutions and of the various Officers of the Department.

5. Since the Committee was appointed, the Muzrai Regulation has been passed and has come into effect from 1st January 1914. Under Sections 15 and 16 thereof, power is taken to appoint Dharmadarsis to manage the affairs of Religious and Charitable Institutions for such term and with such powers as may be prescribed' and to 'frame Rules for the conduct of business among them' and to 'invest Dharmadarsis with the powers, functions and responsibilities of a corporate person, including power to hold and dispose of property and to sue and be sued'; and under Section 17, the Government 'may also appoint a Committee of persons chosen by election or otherwise with such powers of management and supervision as may be prescribed by rules, over one or more religious or charitable Institutions'. A set of such rules is being drafted in the Muzrai Department at the instance of the Legislative Branch and will be submitted shortly for the consideration of the Government.

6. In this connection, a few questions of principle and policy connected with the supervision and control of Muzrai Institutions deserve notice. The policy of Government has been to treat the Dharmadarsis as unofficial advisers of the local Muzrai Officers in matters relating to the internal management of the Institutions. The Muzrai Regulation contemplates the grant of greater powers

functions and responsibilities to the Dharmadarsis, and if need be to treat them as corporate persons. With the history of the management of important and wealthy institutions in the neighbouring British Provinces by Devasthanam Committees and Dharmakartas before us, which is by no means reassuring, great caution will have to be exercised before handing over the more important of our Muzrai Institutions to the sole management of the Dharmadarsis. In regard to them, the safe course would seem to be to reserve the power of control with the local Revenue Officers of Government, the Dharmadarsis continuing as heretofore to be the unofficial advisers in matters of internal management, supervising daily routine and auditing monthly receipts and expenditure.

7. But in regard to the less important Institutions and in view of the fact that the local Officers may not be able to exercise a close supervision over the working of all such Institutions, the balance of advantage may lie on the side of handing them over to the management of private bodies.

8. In deciding upon what Institutions may be so handed over safely for purposes of control and management, the religious Institutions of the State may generally be considered in three classes, the Anna Chattrams being dealt with separately:-

1st Class - Those having a total income exceeding one thousand rupees per annum and some others which on general consideration may have to be reserved under the special control of the Muzrai Department.

2nd class - Those with income ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000; and

3rd class - Those whose annual income is less than rupees 100.

9. As regards the first class of Institutions actual management may continue, as at present, with the local Revenue Officers assisted by an advisory body of Dharmadarsis, and the existing rules published in Government Proceedings No. 2144-53/Muz.121-05-4 dated 26th February 1910, with certain slight alterations, allowed to be in force. With a view to keep the Muzrai Superintendent in touch with the conduct of the Institutions, a copy of the Proceedings of the Dharmadarsis' meetings may be ordered to be sent to the Muzrai Superintendent by the Amildars. The Muzrai Superintendent may also be authorised to convene meetings of the Dharmadarsis for purposes of exchanging views on matters relating to the Institutions visited by him in his tours. To enable the Dharmadarsis to efficiently discharge their duties, it may also be further provided that the Parpattegar or the responsible Manager of the Institution should render all assistance to the Dharmadarsis which they may be called upon to furnish.

10. In regard to the second class of Institutions, greater powers may be vested in the Dharmadarsis or Committees appointed under Section 17 of the Muzrai Regulation. Such Dharmadarsis or Committees may be given full powers of management of the Institutions and their properties - short of their actual disposal or conversion - subject to the intervention and control of the local Muzrai Officers

in cases of mismanagement or departure from established practice. A scale of expenditure for each Institution may be fixed for their guidance by the Deputy Commissioner, and they be required to furnish monthly accounts to the local Muzrai Officers and to generally conform to any directions that may be issued to them by the Deputy Commissioner. In matters of appointments and privileges granted to individuals, a right of appeal from their decisions (may lie to the local Muzrai Officers, and the decisions) of the Deputy Commissioner in the matter should be considered as final.

11. The third class of Institutions may be termed Village Institutions and left to the management of the Village Panchayats where such exist, or to the Pujaris under the control of the Village Officers, the Patel and the Shanbog. No detailed accounts of income and expenditure need be kept for these; but the Village Officers may be required to submit a simple statement at the Taluk Jamabandi showing the income and expenditure of the Institutions during the year, the condition of the buildings, the proper utilization of their Inam or grant, the satisfactory nature of the worship conducted and the popularity of the Institutions. Where two or more Institutions of the kind are within easy distances of each other and are capable of being clubbed together for purposes of administration, the group may be brought under the second class and administered by a body of Dharmadarsis. If the Institution should adjoin a major Institution falling under class I and is capable of being treated as subordinate thereto, it may be placed under the chief ministerial officer of the latter Institution.

12. These classifications would apply in the main only to the Hindu Temples and Jain Bastis. As regards the Mohamadan Institutions, the more important of them are already under Government management, and the existing arrangments as regards the appointment of and definition of the powers of their Nazarin-e-owkoffs may be allowed to continue, at least for the present.

13. The revision and defining of the powers of the various Officers of the Department is an important matter requiring an examination of the Orders of Government, and it will be dealt with in a supplemental memorandum.

II. Revision of Establishments and Scale of Ex-penditure of Muzrai Institutions in accordance with present day needs and conditions.

14. For all Institutions treated as first class, the scale may be prepared by the Amildar in consultation with the Dharmadarsis, if any, and submitted for sanction of Government by the Deputy Commissioner after consultation with the Muzrai Superintendent. As regards the second class, the scale may be prepared by the Dharmadarsis in the first instance and sanctioned by the Deputy Commissioner on the recommendation of the Amildar and Sub-Divisional Officer. As for the third class of Institutions, it would be unnecessary ordinarily to have a rigid scale of expenditure, but if one were found necessary, the Amildar may himself sanction the scale in cosultation with the Village Panchayat or the Village Officers. The scale thus fixed should be open to revision whenever a change in the income

of the Institutions or other exigencies render it necessary or expedient.

15. The Abhishekam and the regular Pooja articles and fixed quantities of provisions for the nivedyam forming the chief items of expenditure under the Nityakatle should be the first charge upon the income of an Institution. There is a belief current that the virtue of an Institution is proportionate to the quantity of Niveayam offered. Some consideration has to be paid to this belief, and as far as practicable, the quantity of Niveayam offered should be constant. Daily puja, at fixed times, with all the enjoined services should be insisted upon. Though not in strict accordance with Agamas, Vara puja (weekly worship) is being conducted in certain Institutions, owing to inaccessibility, poverty of the Institution or other causes, and this practice will have to continue until circumstances change and the resources of the Institutions improve.

16. Under the Hetchukatle would fall the special ceremonies conducted on specified days in a month or a year and Utsavams. The expenses under this head are broadly divisible into two parts, consisting of special services done within the temple, and the secular, consisting of feasts, processions, music etc., for the entertainment of the devotees who resort thereto on such occasions. There seems to be no objection to make fixed money allotments based upon the average of previous years for Hetchukatle expenses, and in deciding upon the amounts so to be allotted, it should be distinctly understood that no reduction should be made in the religious portion of the ceremonies and the expenditure under that head should be deemed to be the first charge -

upon the allotments made.

17. Even more important than the provision for Utsavams, is the necessity for granting adequate remuneration to the Archak or Pujari of the temple, as the very sanctity of the Institution rests upon the proper performance of the worship by a thoroughly fit person. It is becoming increasingly difficult to find really qualified persons to serve as Archaks, and liberal inducements will have to be provided to secure them.

18. Further, in fixing the scale of establishments for the more important Institutions, provision will have to be made for services of one or more officiators of the following classes, according to the standing of the Institution and the hereditary nature of the officiators' rights - Parpattegar, Archak, Paricharak, Mantrapushpa, Puranik (including Stotrapata, Veda and Rajasikvada reciters), Swayampaki, Sripada, Bhajanay, Kavalgar, Sweeper etc., - and so far as it may be consistent with the hereditary nature of the right, it ought to be the aim to attach living wages to them or at least to the more important of them (such as Archak, Paricharak, Swayampaki) so as to attract decent persons with fair character.

19. As the Abhishekam, Nivedya and Puja articles have to be in kind, their quantities should be shewn in the scale fixed, and in fixing the money equivalent a small percentage to cover market fluctuations should be added to the actual value of such articles. The scale thus once fixed should be capable of being periodically revised, say, in 8 or 10 years or for sufficient reasons.

20. A fair margin should also be provided for the periodical repairs of the buildings and other properties of the Institutions. A reserve of 10 to 15 per cent would not be too much. Wherever practicable, liberal provision may be made for the reading and exposition of the Puranas and other religious books so as to revive the disappearing practice for utilizing these Institutions as it were as so many popular centres whence religious education ought to spread to the masses.

21. When the scale of expenditure comes to be revised on such principles, it is not unlikely that cases may arise when Government will have to be approached for help so as to place the Institutions in a position of extended usefulness or to render the service conducted therein more consistent with the needs of the Agamas - and precedents are numerous where substantial relief and recurring grants have been made from State Funds in support of such Institutions.

Government Annachatrams.

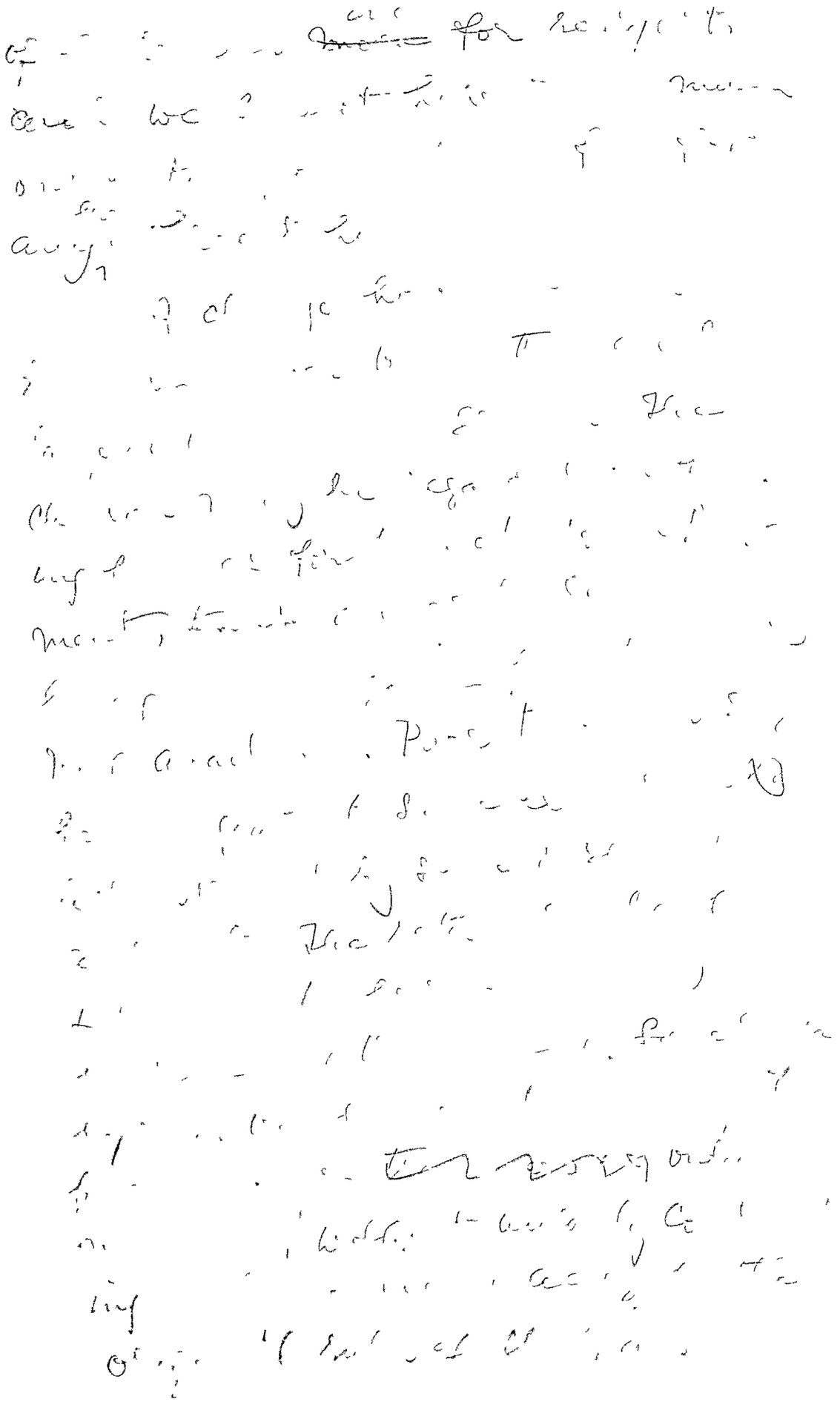
22. There are 66 Annachatrams in the State maintained from the Muzrai Budget with tasaiks ranging from Rs. 119 to Rs. 3,692 per annum. Apart from these, the Government also maintain two Chattrams outside the State, one at Tirupati in the Chittore District and the other at Benares, besides a temporary feeding establishment at Subramanya in the South Canara District during the Subramanya Shasthi festival. Further, free feeding is also conducted in Siva and Ramanuja Kutams attached to certain temples, but these may be left out of consideration for the present and taken up at the time of revision of the scale of expenditure of the temples concerned.

Coming to the [illegible] hearing
after "Jumping" in the second
[illegible]
the order of the words of
[illegible]
behind our [illegible]
have no [illegible]
[illegible]
have to [illegible]
means [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible]
[

There are also a number of private or semi-private Annachattrams endowed from private funds or by grants of inams made by Government in encouragement or recognition of charitable deeds, but they do not fall within the purview of the present enquiry, except in so far as their existence in any locality will have to be recognized in deciding upon the retention or otherwise of Government Chattrams also at the same place.

23. The location of all the Government Anna Chattrams within the State would seem to have been determined with reference to the then prevailing routes of traffic and pilgrimage, and changed occasionally since. With the advent of Railways and expansion of communications, the internal traffic and the pilgrim routes have been materially diverted and some of the Chattrams no longer serve to the same extent the purposes for which they were originally intended. Further, the tasdiks attached to many of these Institutions have altogether become inadequate in these days increasingly high prices, and what with the fixed Nelmi allowances sanctioned from time to time and what with payments to establishments in cash, the allotments left for actual feeding serve merely for varying fractions of the month, and the Institutions are shut up for the remaining periods, thus in no small measure frustrating the very objects in view.

24. To replace these Institutions on a proper footing and make them answer at least partially the original intentions, more or less drastic revision seems necessary. Some of the important Annachatrams may be retained for the convenience of the pilgrims



visiting renowned shrines or sacred places and others absorbed and their funds applied partly for improving the more useful ones, and partly for imparting religious instruction to the public at large or for the reading and exposition of religious books etc., indirectly serving the same purpose. In so doing, however, great caution will be needed, lest the change be considered revolutionary; and for the present at least the Institutions at District head quarters and at important central stations in the interior not yet opened by Railways may have to be retained.

25. A statement showing the Government Annachattrams and their situation and the Insitutions which may have to be retained under the foregoing considerations is hereto appended.

26. Thus revised, the number of Government Annachattrams may be capable of some reduction. It should however be insisted that those retained be placed on the basis of serving the pilgrims or travellers throughout the month and the requisite additional allotments be the first charge on the savings, if any, effected by the absorption of others.

27. Any balance accruing after meeting all such charges, may be made available for effecting such improvements as may be feasible from time to time as follows:-

(i) Provision of Puraniks and establishment of a library of religious books at important centres, particularly in the cities of Mysore and Bangalore; the enlistment for fixed periods of itinernat religious teachers to

preach in the interior tracts of the State or at fairs and festivals; and grants-in-aid to central orphanages;

(ii) Maintenance, including the pay of small establishments of care-takers of buildings, if any, retained as simple rest houses, and

(iii) Provision of rest houses in places where such convenience do not now exist (Such expenditure however would legitimately fall upon the Local Boards).

Nehmi Allowances.

28. These allowances, with a tendency always to grow, have to a considerable extent crippled the capacity for usefulness of several of the Institutions. There is no doubt that many of the recepients of these allowances are very eligible objects of State charity. They will all have to be scrutinized and cases of allowances not needed brought to the notice of Government separately. It may not be advisable, even if practicable, to cancel such allowances and set adrift a number of more or less incapcitated people, but the fixed policy of the Government has to be to keep down the number of Nehmidars as much as possible. Where allowances happen to be required for a temple, the Nehmi may be granted as an additional tasalk to the temple. And for purposes of efficient administration the present practice of sanctioning the Nehmi allowances out of any and every Chattram may be discontinued, and all Nehmi grants transferred to the Chattrams at District head quarters, where the exact situation at

any time would stand out in bold relief.

29. The Annachattirams thus revised should as a class continue under the supervision and control of Government. A small body of Dharmadarsis may be appointed to superintend the feeding and to see that bona fide travellers and pilgrims - public servants, traders and shop-keepers etc. travelling on business being excluded - are alone fed and that no avoidable wastage is committed. The Chattrams may be treated as falling under the first class of Mutual Institutions and the rules for Dharmadarsis applicable - therefor applied mutatis mutandis.

III. Improvements and alterations needed in regard to the administration and utilization of temple funds in the light of past experience.

30. After the general principles referred to above have been considered and enunciated, the details can be worked out by studying the requirements of each Institution individually and fixing the - scale of expenditure therefor, in the cases of those falling under the first and second classes of such Institutions. Regarding the utilization of temple funds, it is doubtful if the lines indicated for the utilization of surplus savings, if any, accruing - from a revision of the Chattram funds may not be con-sidered radical, in view of the fact that the - general public opinion, apart from that of the advanced school, is not likely to endorse the diversion of funds from the objects for which they were originally endowed. The difficulty would be all the more insurmountable in cases of religious Institutions, unless the worship is altogether extinct -

and there are no devotees interested in their resuscitation.

31. As a general rule, the Institutions in the State are by no means richly endowed, and ordinarily there is very little margin left after meeting the necessary expenditure of the Institutions. Indeed it is more often the other way, owing to rise in prices and other auxiliary causes. There are, however, Institutions such as those at Chamarajnagar, Kalasa, Kigga, Kaladi etc., where some surplus is available after meeting the annual charges. A portion of such savings will be needed for the repairs and maintenance of the buildings etc. in good condition, and what will be available thereafter being only very limited, no tangible result can be expected from spreading it over various utilitarian fields of improvements, but with the certain risk of them being criticized or considered as foreign to the objects of the endowments. On this account, and also that it may not be quite correct to look to Government financial assistance for the religious advancement of people on more or less sectarian lines, the expenditure of these small savings may have to be confined to recognized lines of religious or semi-religious nature, such as,

(1) Encouragement of higher Sanskrit and religious learning by grant of scholarships or establishment of free boarding houses or hostels for Sanskrit students.

(2) Establishment of Patasalas for Vedic learning and particularly for the teaching of Shaiva and Vaishnava Agamas with

scholarships and free boarding.

(3) Entertainment of Puranaks for reading and exposition of religious books in temples - and important centres of population.

(4) Establishment of free religious - - libraries under the control of the Puranik or other Muzrai servants.

(5) Entertainment of itinerant preachers to lecture to the masses in the mofussil.

(6) Grant of honoraria to authors of religious works of merit etc.

IV. Arrangements necessary for proper celebration of jatras, fairs, cattle shows, etc., in connection with Muzrai Institutions.

I agree with the views expressed in these paragraphs.

32. Complete information regarding jatras, - cattle shows, fairs and festivals held in connection with Muzrai Institutions has yet to come from the - Districts, with detals as to their fixtures, the - classes and number of people attracted thereto, and the arrangements now made for sanitation and medical assistance etc; and when it is received a scheme - will be formulated and submitted in due course. The question of utilizing these occasions to promote - objects of public utility has also been referred to the Muzrai Department in another connection for investigation.

33. It may however be stated here, generally, that the number of jatras appears to be ample and in

some tracts more than what is necessary for the recreation and economic needs of the people. The sanitation is usually attended to by the District or Municiple Boards concerned, with the co-operation of the local Revenue Officers and temple authorities and the local Medical and Sanitary Officers not only advise on requisite sanitary measures but also attend and dispense medicine at the more important fairs. Certain amount of wholesome restriction has already been brought about on the indiscriminate sale of intoxicants and licensing of gambling concerns. Watch and ward by the Police is arranged for gratuitously, and in this the hearty co-operation of the Village Police is largely resorted to and availed of. These arrangements which are now made are on the right lines, and further improvements should therefore lie in looking forward to and insisting upon greater efficiency on those lines. Provision of temporary lodging places for the people attending the jatras has sometimes been urged for or suggested, but its practicability is questionable, considering the number and variety of such fixtures and the places where such gatherings are held. Further the jatras are usually held in the dry season, and most of the people attending them are of a class accustomed to accommodate themselves in the open and sustained themselves by preserved food or prepare their simple fare under all conditions.

54. A small fee is usually levied by temple authorities either as ground rent on booths set up or as toll on cattle brought for sale, and the net proceeds after meeting the incidental expenses are credited to the Institution to supplement its slender resources for purposes of its improvements.

The District Boards have sometimes claimed such incomes under clause 7 of Section 20 of the Mysore Local Boards Regulation which entitles them to the ' fees for the temporary use of cart-stands and of markets, market sites, village sites and other public places on the occasion of fairs and festivals, at such rates as may fixed by them'. These collections form in most cases the larger part of the income of the Institutions concerned and their sequestration will cripple their usefulness. Both on this account and because the District Boards as such have had very little to do in initiating such gatherings which are generally the outcome of the devotional in-stinct of the people, any change in the present practice would be strongly deprecated. It may perhaps be conceded that about a moiety of incidental expenses for sanitary measures be charged against the collections so made.

35. The holding of cattle shows stands somewhat on a different footing. Clause (k) of Section 7 of the Local Board Regulation gives the Boards control over 'the institution, holding and management of agricultural shows and industrial exhibitions', and the term 'agricultural show' would include all cattle shows. These shows per se have nothing to do with the Muzrai Institutions, excepting that in most cases they are held at times of jatras to meet the convenience of the pilgrims and the public. At present, these cattle shows are under the control and management of the District Boards and special fees are charged for cattle exhibited, which are credited to the Boards who also provide for the prizes. This practice is sound in principle and may be allowed to continue.

36. The Subject of 'Fairs' treated in connection with Muzrai Institutions is not distinguishable from that of 'Jatras' which has been dealt with above. The ordinary fairs or Santes are seldom held in connection with temple festivals, but are mere periodical gatherings usually held once a week or at longer intervals, for purposes of trade, in certain specified localities and are therefore unnecessary to be considered here.

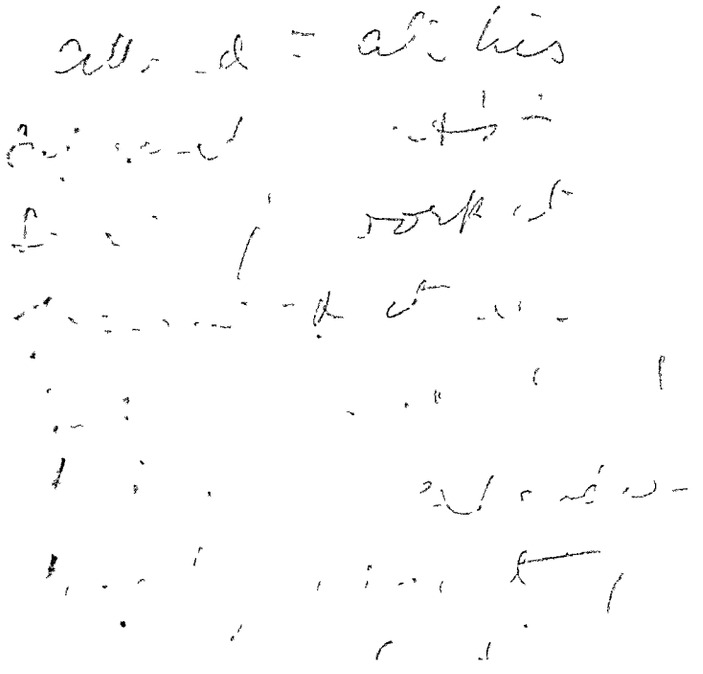
V. Creation and maintenance of suitable facilities for the travelling public, at first in the cities of Bangalore and Mysore and eventually in District and Taluk head quarter towns and the more important villages.

37. This subject, in so far as it concerns the Muzrai Department in connection with the management of Chattrams, has already been dealt with. But in its general aspect, it pertains to the District Boards in whom are vested the Statutory powers under this head, clause (c) of Section 7 of the Local Boards Regulation providing for the control and the administration by the District Boards of 'the establishment, management, maintenance and visiting of travellers' Bungalows, Musafirkhanas, rest houses and other public institutions'. There are now a number of such buildings under the management of the District Boards distributed throughout the State, and if more buildings have not come into existence for meeting public convenience more largely, it is only a question of paucity of funds. But the signs are distinctly encouraging and favourable, as all the Local Boards do realize and have been evincing a lively interest in providing such convenience to the best of their resources.

VI. Generally all matters concerning the improvement and increase of efficiency and utility of the Muzrai Institutions in the State.

38. The relevant points on this subject have been dealt with in their sequel. Certain matters of general applicability, especially relating to the responsibility of the various officers for a - - systematic inspection of the Institutions, the maintenance of accounts and their periodical audit may now be touched upon. By the Government Order of 7th September 1908, the Deputy Commissioners, Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars are held fully responsible for the Muzrai administration of their - respective charges and expected to inspect the Insti-tutions from time to time and see that the endowments are properly applied. The work of inspection has to be definitely apportioned between the various officers, and the classification of the - Institutions herein suggested may be utilized in pre-paring a programme. Thus the Deputy Commissioner by himself or through his Sub-Divisional Officer should systematically and at least once in a year inspect the first class Institutions which would - only be a few in number, test the capacity and fitness of his servants and scrutinize the accounts and forward Notes of such inspections to Government for information, through the Muzrai Superintendent. The Sub-Divisional Officer should inspect all the Institutions of the first class and as many of those of the second class as may be practicable and submit Notes of his inspection to the Deputy Commissioner, copies of the same being forwarded to the Muzrai Superintendent for information. The Amildar should in his turn inspect the first Institutions once a month or

(63)



quarterly and submit reports to his Sub-Divisional Officer on matters requiring orders. As regards the 2nd class of Institutions, he should make a systematic inspection at least once a year and scrutinize the accounts and submit Notes of inspection to the Deputy Commissioner through the Sub-Divisional Officer. As regards the 3rd class Institutions, he must inspect as many of them as may be practicable within the year, but the inspection should be so arranged that all these Institutions should have been visited once at least in three years. No detailed Notes of inspection need be made in this case, but all matters requiring attention or orders should be noted and action taken; and at the time of Taluk Jamabandi the Amildar should make enquiries of the villagers present on the condition of this class of of Institutions and check the statement presented by the Village Officers relating to these Institutions.

39. The Muzrai Superintendent should as a rule inspect most of the Institutions of the 1st class - once a year and as many of the 2nd and 3rd classes as may be practicable. The Notes of his inspection should be forwarded to the Deputy Commissioners, and copies thereof submitted to Government for information. In the Muzrai Administration Report, a section should be devoted to the quantity of inspections performed during the year and the more important defects discovered and set right.

40. Regarding the maintenance of the accounts, it has been indicated that no detailed accounts need be kept for 3rd class Institutions. It ought to be

enough to maintain a simple ledger in the Taluk show-ing the deposits and withdrawals by each Institution, the total balances being shown in the Treasury accounts as Surplus Muzrai Funds of 3rd class Institutions. When any individual Institution has more than Rs. 100 at its credit, it should be given the privilege of opening a Savings Bank account and given a Pass Book, as the interest earned will substantially help the Institution in extending its use-fulness. Further it will also serve as an incentive to the villagers to make collections for the benefit of their Institutions.

41. For the 2nd class Institutions, as the Dharmadarsis have to be held responsible for the maintenance of accounts, these should be as simple as possible. There may be a Day book of income and expenditure, a Ledger under the main heads mentioned in the sanctioned scale, a Register of properties, moveable and immoveable, and a list of jewels and other valuable articles with their description. A Visitors' book for noting the suggestions of the inspecting officers and other respectable gentlemen visiting the Institutions should also be maintained and extracts therefrom forwarded periodically to the Amildar.

42. As regards the 1st class Institutions, the accounts should be more elaborate and divided under departments. The forms of accounts have to be gone into separately and considered, if need be, in consultation with the Account Department. The accounts should not only be scrutinized by the inspecting officers, but they should also be submitted for a systematic outside audit once in 3 or 4 years. At present detailed accounts are being maintained in

45. For carrying on the work of the Muzrai Department, which is one of the most important in the State, in a systematic way, the establishments of the various Muzrai Officers will have to be revised, and placed on an efficient basis. At present there is no uniform practice prevailing. In some Taluk and District Offices certain establishments have been maintained, the cost being borne by certain individual Institutions, while in the other Offices no special establishment of any kind exists. Some of the officials of the Muzrai Superintendent's and Comptroller's Offices are at present paid out of the funds of Chamarajanagar and Kalasa temples, while other Institutions contribute nothing towards the cost. The whole question will have to be taken up and decided equitably. The various Muzrai Officers will have to be given some clerical assistance, graduated according to the nature and quantity of work devolving upon them.

46. With an exhaustive and accurate list of Muzrai Institutions showing their income, expenditure and other details and a Manual of Departmental Orders prepared for the reference and guidance of officers, a great deal of work will have been done to bring the Department to an efficient working condition. In course of time, it may perhaps also be possible to compile a Directory of at least the more important Institutions with the special traditions and practices peculiar to them. But the usefulness of Institutions themselves will always depend in a large measure upon the spirit in which they are worked. It is particularly so in the case of religious Institutions which have to take count of intangible sentiments - devotion, religious fervour, beliefs etc. - Latterly, the devotional element in the

Archaks and devotees alike has been somewhat on the wane and services in temples are taken up more as a living than because of a call for the work. With certain honorable exceptions, the Archaks of most of our temples, at least the minor ones, are not quite to the mark. The spread of useful information regarding the meanings and details of worship performed is of first importance, and it can only be done by popular lectures and simple leaflets. With a view to bring home to the Archaks the essentials necessary for the proper conduct of worship in temples booklets have been prepared by the Agamiks of the Muzrai Superintendent's Office for use in Vaishnava and Shaiva Institutions, excepting the more important ones which have forms and traditions of their own to follow. These booklets have to be submitted for the scrutiny and approval of learned critics and then published for circulation.

Sikanbaranjan

Chief Commissioner

No.	Name of the Chattram.	Tasdik.	Rer
1	H. H. the Maharaja's Chattram, Mysore.	19,450- 0- 0	✓
2	Deenanatha Lala's Dharmasala at - Mysore(Semi-private Institution.	864- 0- 0	✓
3.	Government Anna Chattram at Yedatore.	1,555- 8- 0	
4.	- Do - at Bherya	573- 0- 0	
5	- Do - at Chunchinakatte.	867-12- 0	
6	- Do - at Seringapatam including Balmuri.	3,692- 4- 0	✓
7	Memorial Chattram at Seringapatam.	400- 0- 0	✓
8	Government Anna Chattram at Melkote.	704- 4- 0	✓
9	- Do - at Krishnarajapet.	862- 8- 0	✓
10	- Do - at Chinkurli.	862- 8- 0	?
11	- Do - at Gundlupet.	465-12-0	✓
12	Chattram attached to the Sri Himavat Gopalaswami temple, Gundlupet Taluk.	118- 8- 0	✓
13	Brahmin Anna Chattram at Nanjangud.	1,107- 0- 0	
14	Ganaradhane Chattram at Nanjangud.	498- 0- 0	
15	Brahmin Anna Chattram at Chamarajnagar.	897- 0- 0	
16	Gnaradhane Chattram at Chamarajanagar.	68- 4- 0	
17	Govt. Anna Chattram at Kowlande.	761- 4- 0	✓
18	- Do - at Mandya	1,196- 4- 0	?
99	- Do - at Maddur.	862- 8- 0	✓
	- Do. - at Lingarajpur.	174- 8- 0	✓
21	- Do - at Yelwal	1,032- 0- 0	?

22	Government Anna Chattram at Varuna.	1,224-12-0	?
23	- Do - at Tirumakudlu.	1,555- 8-0	✓
24	- Do - at Nagamangala.	862- 8-0	✓
	Total for the Mysore Dist. Rs	40,655- 8-0	
	Hassan District.		
25	Govt. Anna Chattram at Hassan.	688- 8-0	✓
26	- Do - at Grama.	514- 8-0	?
27	- Do - at Ramanathpur.	1,213- 8-0	✓
28	Sri Ramadevaru Chattram at Bisleghat.	1,044- 0-0	✓
29	Government Anna Chattram at Saklespur.	447- 0-0	✓
30	- Do - at Channarayapatna.	761- 4-0	✓
31	- Do - at Arsikere.	500- 4-0	?
32	- Do - at Banavar.	500- 4-0	✓
33	- Do - at Belur.	761- 4-0	✓
	Total for the Hassan Dist. Rs.	6,430- 8-0	
	Shimoga District.		
34	Govt. Anna Chattram at Shimoga.	672- 0-0	
35.	- Do - at Honnali.	492- 0-0	✓
36	- Do - at Saulanga.	492- 0-0	✓
37	- Do - at Ananthapur.	552- 0-0	✓
38	- Do - at Shikaripur.	628- 8-0	✓
39	- Do - at Augumbi	1,608- 0-0	✓
40	- Do - at Mandagadde.	552- 0-0	
41	- Do - at Mahishi.	480- 0-0	+

42	Govt. Anna Chattram at Thirthahalli.	672- 0- 0	✓
43	- Do - at Hulikal.	420- 0- 0	✓
	otal for the Shimoga Dist	Rs6568- 8- 0	
	Kadur District.		
44	Government Anna Chattram at Kadur.	601- 8- 0	✓
4	- Do - at Tarikere.	688- 8- 0	✓
4	Total for the Kadur Dist,	Rs1290- 0- 0	
	Chitaldroog District.		
4	Govt. Anna Chattram at Chitaldroog.	688- 8- 0	✓
4	- Do - at Komaranahalli.	452- 3- 0	✓
4	- Do - at Harihar.	534-12- 0	?
4	- Do - at Bommagondanakere.	373- 8- 0	✓
5	- Do - at Hiriyur.	340- 8- 0	✓
51	- Do - at Challkere.	373- 8- 0	✓
5	- Do - at Arehalli.	304- 8- 0	✓
5	- Do - at Hangal.	340- 8- 0	✓
5	Total for the Chitaldroog District.	Rs 3407-15- 0	
	Bangalore District.		
5	Govt. Anna Chattram at Bangalore.	800- 0- 0	✓
5	- Do - at Hoskote.	858- 4- 0	
5	- Do - at Closepet.	848- 4- 0	✓
5	- Do - at Channapatna.	848- 4- 0	✓
5	- Do - at Bidadi	1,025- 4- 0	✓
	otal for the Bangalore District.	Rs 4,380- 0- 0	

	Kolar District.	
59	Govt. Anna Chattram at Kolar.	854- 0- 0
60	- Do - at Malur.	862- 8- 0
61	- Do - at Narasimhathirtha Mulbagal Taluk.	859- 4- 0
62	- Do - at Bowringpet.	666- 0- 0
	Total for the Kolar District.	3,201-12-0
	Tumkur District.	
63	Govt, Anna Chattram at Nittur.	514- 8- 0
64	- Do - at Sira.	514- 8- 0
65	- Do - at Sibi.	514- 8- 0
6	- Do - at Tumkur.	514- 8- 0
	otal for the Tumkur District.	2,058- 0- 0

Also two minor items noted below are also included under the Muzrai Budget.

Dhatrinavana in Singamma's Amarayi at Hundur.	6-12- 0
Chattram at Hebgode, Anekal Taluk (Towards the pay of the sweeper). -	42- 0- 0
Total Miscellaneous Rs.	48-12- 0

Grand Total ..... Rs. 67,940-15- 0

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

Subd to Mr Marden

I submit herewith for favour of perusal a supplemental memo prepared by me in reference to the revision of the work and duties of the Mysore Supt and ex-officio Secretary to Govt in charge of the Mysore Branch. The memo was sent from Bkk. Sri Kantia was acting for Spicer in the first week of March last. I have reminded him about it more than once the last occasion on 15 inst when he agreed

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—20,000—23-12-'13

G.R.S. 13]

Routine Notes.

[To be used only for notes, requisitions, etc., not intended for permanent record.]

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with me in the main

proposals

See notes &c on the margin and please let me know what further action has to be taken.

17/8/44

Sec'y

9. 7. 44

N.B.

N.B.—Should routine notes be written on small slips, the notes must be copied, or slips pasted on this form.

GPB—20,000—23-12-43

Supplemental Memo.

The efficient management of the religious and charitable institutions, for the up-keep of which liberal endowments have been made by the State in the shape of land Inams and cash grants, has always been a matter of deep concern to Government and orders were from time to time passed regulating the supervision and control over the administration of these institutions. His Highnes- the late Maharaja Sri Krishna Raja Wadeyar Bahadur III always evinced a keen personal interest in the welfare of these institutions and to a large extent kept them under his immediate supervision and control.

2. In the early years of the British Commission the Superintendents and Amildars managed the Muzrai affairs, copies of all orders of a general nature being submitted to the Commissioner. In 1852 Sir Mark Cubbon considered it expedient to bring the administration of these institutions under his direct control and accordingly constituted a Muzrai Department in his Daftar. This arrangement continued until 1861 when the supervision of these institutions was retransferred from the Commissioner's Huzur to the Superintendents of Divisions. In 1867 objections having been raised to christian officers of Government being directly connected with idolatrous buildings and practices, Muzrai Assistant Commissioners were appointed who were

Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary to Government in that Department and he was placed directly under the Devan and was empowered to correspond with the Amildars and other local Officers in all Muzrai matters. The success that attended his labours was remarkable and was but a reflex of the enthusiasm and zeal evinced by him in the work.

5. On the retirement of Mr. Srecnivasacharlu in 1901, the office of the Muzrai Superintendent and Secretary was abolished and the Secretariat work was handed over to the Deputy Secretary Mr. L. Anantasami Rao, while the Deputy Commissioners were given a wider control over the Muzrai institutions. This arrangement was however found to be unsuitable and in 1904 Mr. Anantasami Rao was made a full time Secretary in the Muzrai Department and directed to tour through the State and to inspect the institutions and to bring to bear the local knowledge so obtained upon the various questions coming up for disposal in the Muzrai Department.

6. Mr. Anantasami Rao retired in 1908 and in modification of the previous arrangement the Government deemed it unnecessary to maintain a separate Muzrai Secretariat with a full time Secretary at its head and ordered its amalgamation with the General and Revenue Secretariat. It was however thought that there should be

an executive Officer directly subordinate to Government and in close touch with them to inspect Muzrai institutions in the State coordinately with Deputy Commissioners and other local authorities to look after the Mutts and other institutions not under the direct management of Government and generally to advise Government in the light of local knowledge in the formulation of general rules and principles for the administration of the Department'. (Vide Government Proceedings No. G. 1000-39/G. M. 1-08-2 dated 7th September 1908).

7. As a result of these views the office of the Muzrai Superintendent was again created with charge of the administrative and executive work of the Department. In order to avoid unnecessary duplication of work and as it would seem also with a view to give the Muzrai Superintendent a status and authority in his dealing with District Officers, he was placed in charge of the Secretariat work pertaining to Muzrai matters with the status of an Ex-Officio Under Secretary to Government in the General and Revenue Departments.

8. The Deputy Commissioners and subject to their control the Sub-Divisional Officers and Amildars were held fully responsible for the Muzrai administration of their respective charges and were required to inspect institutions from time to time and see that the endowment Funds were being properly applied. The powers

and duties respectively pertaining to the Deputy Commissioners, the Muzrai Superintendent and the Government were defined - and a special report was directed to be - submitted at the end of a year as regards the working of the arrangements.

9. At paras 5 to 8 of the order of the relation of the Muzrai Superintendent with the Deputy Commissioners on the one hand and with the Government on the other, are laid down. In the case of Muzrai institutions within the State, the Superintendent's powers of inspection and enquiry - were declared to be coordinate with those of Deputy Commissioners but he had to - bring cases of mismanagement and alienation of inams to the notice of the Deputy Commissioners for needful action and he was not at liberty to interfere with the local management of institutions, but had to communicate the results of his investigations to the Deputy Commissioners with his own suggestions for improvement.

10. On the Government side the Muzrai - Superintendent was declared to be the recognised adviser on all questions of - General Policy and to be responsible to - Government for the General Administration of the Department while at the same time he was placed in immediate charge of the institutions outside the State and the - Matts and institutions under the direct - management of Government.

11. In formulating the scheme sketched above a few considerations however do not appear to have received the attention they deserve and with due deference and subject to correction, they will be referred to here. The chief among them is the appointment of the Muzrai Superintendent as the Ex-Officio Under Secretary in charge of the Department. In the latter capacity he has to deal with the large volume of Muzrai work coming up before Government. The appended statement will show at a glance the quantity of work that is being attended to in the Branch, its nature being often complicated and laborious. Being in direct charge of the Branch without an Officer to assist him in preparing the work coming up before him, the Under Secretary is now obliged to spend a considerable portion of time which could more profitably be devoted to higher work, in attending to small details of work, such as verification of facts and figures in office notes, preparation and shaping of drafts, disposal or routine matters etc. The volume of work being thus large and under the elaborate system of procedure in the despatch of work in the Secretariat, it is hopeless to expect the Muzrai Superintendent to be able to work the Muzrai cases for the orders of Government during his touis of inspection, in addition to the work entailed upon him in the actual inspection of institutions and the time spent in travelling. Dislocation and

delay in the disposal of the Secretariat work is inevitable and urgent matters may have to be held up causing serious inconvenience. This difficulty is experienced not only by the present officiating Muzrai Superintendent whose work may be considered to have been somewhat abnormal during the year, owing to the disposal of accumulated arrears and investigation of important questions under the special orders of Government, but it would appear to have been felt also by Mr. A. Subrahmanya Iyer as the appended statement of the periods spent by him in inspection tours will show In view of the reorganization of the Muzrai institutions now ordered to be undertaken it is essential to give the Muzrai Superintendent greater freedom to move about and to systematically inspect the institutions, to set right abuses and regulate worship etc.

12. To meet this difficulty two alternative courses may be suggested for the consideration of Government. The Muzrai Superintendent may be relieved of his duties in the Secretariat, and they may be assigned to any other Secretariat officer, the opinion of the former on important matters coming up before Government being obtained when required by means of unofficial references. This arrangement would however be open to the following objections:-

(1) There may be a certain amount of

duplication of work and unecessary ex-penditure of energy.

(2) There may not be the same efficient coordination between the work of the Deputy Commissioners and that of the Muzrai Superintendent.

(3) There may not be that amount of close touch with Government which it is desirable for the Muzrai Superintendent to have.

(4) The Muzrai Superintendent is not likely to command in the estimation of the local Officers and of the public that degree of weight for his opinion which is needed to ensure due attention to his suggestions.

13. The other alternative would appear to lie in the direction of continuing the present combination of the Secretariat and executive work of the Muzrai Department in the same officer and of providing at the same time a suitable Officer to assist him in the preparation of cases for orders of Government and in the disposal of the routine work of the Superintendent's Office, and for attending to urgent work during the absence of the Superintendent on tour. Whether or not the Muzrai Branch is again constituted into a separate Secretariat, the Muzrai Superintendent may be appointed Ex-Officio Secretary in the Muzrai Department, with a junior Officer or a Senior Superintendent to work under

him in the Muzrai Department as his will Personal Assistant. This of course involve the raising of the status and pay of the Muzrai Superintendent and some extra cost on account of the additional Officer, but it is submitted that the Department is of sufficient importance to justify the expenditure. Further the cost willnot, it is submitted, be much in excess of what it would be if the Muzrai Superintendent shee should be relieved of the Secretariat work which would then have to be assigned to another Officer. This course would, it is believed, meet all the objections enumerated aoove and would also afford sufficient relief to the Superintendent to enable him to carry out the inspections of institutions satsfactorily. Further, when the Superintendent is at Head Quarters, the the Personal Assistant may well be deputed to supplement the inspections of the Muzrai Superintendent on lines indicated by him and also help in carrying out a systematic audit of accounts of the Muzrai institutions whichis not being attempted at all at present.

14. The next subject that may have to be considered is the readjustment of the mutual relation between the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners indicated in the Government Order of 7th September 1908. It has been explained in the previous paragraphs how the Muzrai Superintendent was not required or rather

competent, to interfere in the local - - management of institutions though his - - powers of inspection and enquiry were held to be coordinate with those of the Deputy Commissioners and extended even to details of management. It is true that he is permitted to pass orders on matters specially within his competence but this concession does not practically bring within his sp - sphere of influence matters relating to - the ordinary management of the local insti - -tutions. He has however the privilege of making suggestions which may extend to all details of management while his responsibi - -lity for bringing defects to notice and recommending improvements is declared to be unlimited. The Deputy Commissioners - were required to give effect to the sug - gestions of the Muzrai Superintendent as far as possible and where they do not - agree with him, they were to record the - causes for the orders of Government.

15. The procedure laid down above does no doubt reduce the chances of a clash of - opinion between the Muzrai Superintendent and the Deputy Commissioners but it is sub - -mitted with due deference that the system of work is at once cumbrous, tedious and dilatory, particularly when executive - - action is required to set right matters re - -lating to more or less insignificant - details of daily routine. Further, it - would seem that in the anxiety to retain unimpaired the unlimited control of the

local officers in the management of institutions, no scope is left for the Muzrai Superintendent exercising any effective - control even in matters which should be - considered to be within his special field of work, Viz., the regulation and adjustmentof the internal ceremonials and their charges in those institutions.

16. For purposes of the present enquiry, the management of a Muzrai institution may roughly be divided, (1) into the custody and management of its moveable and immoveable properties including the maintenance and repairs of buildings and other appurtenances, and (2) the regulation and improvement of the services conducted therein and the direction of its various activities so as to serve the central purpose of the institution.

17. The former set of duties partakes of the nature of ordinary management of properties and is within the special province of Revenue Officers and the institutions themselves will profit by such control and supervision. As regards the latter set - which may be termed the internal religious and fiscal economy of the institution it will be readily conceded that uniformity of procedure, continuity of policy and a certain amount of expert Agamic knowledge will have to be brought into play. In the performance of these duties, the Muzrai Superintendent who is the 'recognized adviser of Government on all questions of

general policy', and is held 'responsible to Government for the general administration of the Department' should as such - necessarily possess an effective voice and have power to initiate reforms and regulate the control over institutions, i. e., in - short the power to do every thing that may be required to maintain and improve the religious or charitable efficiency of the - institution. He must be always on the - alert to correct abuses, set right errors, effect improvements in methods of worship, regulate services, decide upon the qualifi -cations of officiators, fix the quantity of offerrings and their distribution etc.

18. These broad considerations will have to be borne in mind in defining the control to be exercised by the local Muzrai ~~Officer~~ Officers over the institutions in their - charge and the allocation of the powers - and duties in this behalf between the - Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent.

19. Briefly, it may be laid down that the local Muzrai Officers should have full - powers of control and management in all - matters external and internal, concerning the institutions, except that no change in the form of worship or nature of service - should be introduced without the previous concurrence of the Muzrai Superintendent. The latter on the other hand should be at liberty to extend his inspection and - - enquiry into all such matters with the -

proviso that as regards matters relating to the management of buildings and properties he should communicate the results of his inspections to the Deputy Commissioners. But as regards the internal services, he should be at liberty to ~~exa-~~ examine examine their performance and initiate reforms and effect improvements in such services, issuing direct orders if they are within his competence or submitting a report to Government for orders where necessary. In either of these cases he should forward copies of his orders or reports to the Deputy Commissioners for their informatic

20. To enable the Muzrai Superintendent to carry out these duties satisfactorily a certain amount of disciplinary control over the managers and servants of the individual institutions will have to be vested in him, to be exercised during his tours of inspection. Detailed investigation may be required to define the powers of punishment in each class of cases but they need not exceed the power to inflict summary punishment to the extent of suspension for one year or a fine not exceeding six months' pay, a copy of the order being forwarded to the Deputy Commissioner for information. Similarly, there must be some opportunity afforded to him for recognizing exceptionally meritorious service or high personal qualifications ~~and efficiency of individual~~

for offices of a more or less religious nature. The remarks of the Muzrai Superintendent on the misconduct or incompetency or on the other hand on the high qualifications and efficiency of individual servants, should receive fitting consideration at the hands of the Deputy Commissioners when they have in future to order appointments or promotions in the same or other institutions.

The proposal in this paragraph is my tentative. If the scheme given indicated above be accepted no special treatment in the case of these institutions is necessary

21. In view of the fact that the Deputy Commissioners are heavily worked and have on hand always a multiplicity of concerns it is also worth considering whether some at least of the larger institutions may not with advantage be placed under the direct charge of the Muzrai Superintendent. The institutions that may be suggested for this treatment may be confined to those which have a Paichkar at their head, who can be trusted to have the customary services conducted according to settled practice or fixed orders and who is competent to correspond with the Muzrai Superintendent either directly or through the Amildars and carry out his instructions and orders. There are eight such institutions as noted in the margin, the temples at Seringapatam being treated as one unit. Two of them are already under the management of the Muzrai Superintendent, viz., the charities at Tirupati and Gumbuz at Seringapatam. Out of the remaining six, the Mokbara at Kolar is comparatively - -

are doubtful if this arrangement would be convenient.

1. Nanjangud.
2. Melkote.
3. Chamarajnagar.
4. Seringapatam. (Ranganathaswamy, Narayanaswamy, Ganadhareswaraswamy).
5. Gumbuz.
6. Mokbara at Kolar.
7. Kalasa.
8. Tirupaty.

insignificant while the temple at Melkote is inaccessible and can only be visited occasionally. As regards the remaining institutions, all of them are easily accessible and of great importance as natural shrines of more than local celebrity. Being all of them in the Mysore District which is the heaviest District in every Department, it will be a substantial relief to the Deputy Commissioner if he be relieved of their charge. It is not necessary to interfere with the local management of the institutions which will continue with the Amildars as at present. This arrangement will not, it is submitted affect the local influence of the Deputy Commissioner as the management would still rest with officers subordinate to him.

22. The only question that still remains to be examined is the allocation of the powers and duties of the various officers and Government in mineral matters. Those are enumerated in appendix to the Government Order of 7th September 1908 but certain of the items seem to require revision not only because the present practice is somewhat at variance but also in view of the circumstances set forth in the previous paragraphs. Further, a certain amount of decentralization of functions appears to be called for so as to avoid insignificant matters being sent upto Government for orders. On the other hand there are also a few matters which are now

shown within the competence of the Deputy Commissioner and the Kacchi Pepa Inamdars in which it seems expedient to survive the power of disposal to overcome minor the Inami Regulation which has since come into force has conferred certain powers and duties upon the Mamlat Officers which term includes the Deputy Commissioner of the District and an Assistant Commissioner to whom the power of disposing any question has been delegated by the Deputy Commissioner.

25. The items mentioned in the Appendix will not be taken up for consideration and other claims received be regarded null of them as may either by Mamlat.

Rank.

Item 3. The resumption contemplated appears to be temporary and partakes more of the nature of attachment with a view to restoration to the institutions under Section 14 of the Inami Regulation or to enforce due attention being paid to the proper conduct of service or repairs to buildings. Final resumptions of Inam can only be ordered upon by Government. (Vide Government Order No. 3200-12/R. 344 dated 26th September 1879. Page 621 Revenue Manual).

Item 4. Kadagi Inams are not Mazrai Grants properly so called, being un-connected with religious or charitable -

purposes. Its mention may be dropped.

Item 7. The exercise of this power is only very occasional and it is a matter for consideration whether the adjudication of this extraordinary right of inheritance should not rest with Government as heretofore.

Item 18. There is no scale fixed by Government for feeding students in Chattrams. This and item 6 of Part II may be deleted and the exercise of the power confined to Government so as to have a strict supervision over the grant of permanent or temporary allowances from Chattrams.

Part II.

Item 4. It is not quite clear what was intended under this head. Acceptance of deposits at favourable rates of interest has to be ordered upon by Government. Any other endowments on behalf of non-Muzrai institutions have to be accepted by the managers of such institutions. This may, therefore, be omitted.

Item 6. For reasons mentioned under item 14 of Part I, this may be deleted.

Item 8. Under the Muzrai Regulation this power is vested in Government.

Item 11. This work is being

performed by the Palace Controller and should therefore be omitted.

Item 17 (iv). The Sanskrit College at Mysore is under the Palace Controller and it may therefore be omitted here.

Part III.

Item 2. The words 'Resumption and' may be ~~omitted~~ added.

Item 10. The rights to sandalwood on inam lands is intimately connected with the Inam Settlement and need not be mentioned separately here. This item is perhaps intended to refer to 'rights of Charitable Institutions to free grant of Sandalwood'.

With a view to further decentralise the work, the following additional powers may be given to the Deputy Commissioners:-

(1) Notifying appointment of Dharmadarsis in the case of all Institutions with an income of less than Rs. 1,000/-. At present the Deputy Commissioners are empowered to appoint Dharmadarsis in the case of all minor institutions with an income less than Rs. 250/-.

(2) The Deputy Commissioners may be permitted to issue Rahadaris

in the case of presiding priests of the less important Natts. A list may be prepared of all the Natts inside the State in the case of which e - Sahadaris will have to be issued by - Government. In other cases this may be attended to by the Deputy Commissioners.

(3) The Deputy Commissioners - may similarly be empowered to regulate in consultation with the Mazrai Superintendent the scale of expenditure in the case of the less important of the Mazrai institutions.

(4) At present under the - - authority of Government Order No. - 1061-70 dated 16th February 1898 the Deputy Commissioners are empowered to sanction all estimates including repairs of and below Rs. 50/- when the cost is to be debited to the funds of the institution. The limit may be - raised to Rs. 250/- with the same - restrictions.

(5) It is only in important - cases where feelings are running high or where there would be a likelihood of grave complications, Government are moved for permission being granted for the construction of new places of worship. The Deputy Commissioners may permit such construction in unimportant rural centres where the -

conflict of religions is not likely to occur.

(6) The Deputy Commissioners may be empowered to order the change of names in Sannads of personal and grants of a hereditary nature, difficult cases being submitted for the orders of Government.

Under the Muzrai regulation certain duties and powers have been imposed upon the Deputy Commissioners, the notable among them being those mentioned under Sections 4, 6, 8, 10, 11, 13, 14, 33, 35 and 36. Some of them have already been brought under one or other items of Appendix Part I. As these provisions are contained in an enactment, no specific mention need be made of them in the Appendix.

With a view to efficient control and supervision of the services in Muzrai institutions, the following additional powers may be granted to the Muzrai Superintendents:-

(1) Regulating and improving the services in religious institutions.

(2) Punishments of Muzrai servants for faults brought to his notice during his tours or inspection

(3) Management of the Government.

Aeronautics in Bangalore and such other allied institutions in the State which may be placed under his direct charge.

I.

Papers relating to the classification of Muzrai institutions and regulation of their management, control and supervision.

Confd 6100 & 9.4.17

PROCEEDINGS OF THE
GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF
MYSORE..

==========

READ:--

Government Proceedings No.2066-7/ Muz.F.652-12-1 dated the 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector General of Police, and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organization and working of the Muzrai Department.

2. Letter No.6/S.C. dated the 26th January 1914 from the Members of the Muzrai Committee submitting for the orders of Government a joint memorandum dealing with the general principles relating to the re-organization of the Muzrai Department and the lines upon which the affairs of the individual institutions under its control should be regulated.

ORDER THEREON: NO. 2514-25 Dated 2-4-1917.
Revs 371-13-3

The report of the Committee has been under the careful consideration of Government and they agree with the Committee in

thinking that a fresh classification of Muzrai institutions with a separate scheme of management for each class is called for with a view to systematize the control and supervision over the work of these institutions, The Government accordingly direc that the following revised classification of Muzrai institutions be given effect to

1st class:-- Those having a total income from all sources exceeding Rs.1000 per annum and a few others of special importance to be specified from time to time.

2nd class:-- Those with an income ranging between Rs.100 and Rs.10(

3rd class:-- Those with an annual income of less than Rs.100.

2. As regards the first class or "MAJOR" institutions, the actual management will continue as at present with the local revenue officers assisted by an advisory body of Dharmadarsis appointed by Government; and the conduct of business of this body will be regulated by the "A" set of rules already published under Section 15 of the Muzrai Regulation.

The second class or "MINOR" institutions will be left to the care of Dharmadarsis, who will be appointed by Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the Muzrai Superintendent. They will exercise

all the powers and discharge all the duties defined in the "B" set of rules.

No elaborate scheme of management is necessary in the case of the third class or "VILLAGE" institutions, which will be left in charge of village Panchayats where such exist, or in the care of the Pujaris under the control of the local officials, the Patel and Shanbog, if in a revenue village, or of the holders of similar offices, if in a municipal town.

Where two or more institutions are within easy distance of one another and are capable of being clubbed together for purposes of administration, they may be treated as a single unit and classified according to the total income of the constituent institutions or one or more of them may be treated as subordinate institutions attached to a major one.

3. Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent should arrange at an early date, not later than six months, for proper scales of income and expenditure being drawn up in the case of all major and minor institutions and for their revision where necessary.

4. Detailed instructions should be laid down for the maintenance and audit of accounts, and due provision made for effective supervision over the management and discipline of all classes of institutions

by local officers and by the Muzrai Superintendent. The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to submit separately for the orders of Government a well considered set of instructions for the guidance of the various Muzrai officers in this respect.

5. It is also desirable to provide a special agency, at least for some years to come, for the independent and systematic check of the work of the various institutions. With this object, two units consisting each of an efficiency audit office and an account audit officer will be appointed to work under the Muzrai Superintendent for a period of three years to start with. The cost of this establishmen which will be about Rs.4240 per annum as shown in the margin will be met from the "Muzrai Establishment Fund" and entertaine as soon as this fund is constituted.

Efficiency Audit Officer.		
2 on Rs.75	Rs.1800 per annum.	
Account Audit Officer.	Rs.	
2 on Rs.60	Rs.1440	"
Travelling allowance.	Rs.1000	"
TOTAL.	Rs.4240	"

12.9.16

For Secretary to Govt.
General Department.

To

The Deputy Commissioners of Dists.
" Comptroller to Government.
" Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore.
" Members of the Committee.

A.

UNDER SECTION 15.

I. In the case of religious and charitable major institutions borne on a list to be prepared by Government, the appointment of Dharmadarsis will be made by Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner in the appended form.

The list will contain all religious institutions with an annual income of and above Rs. 1,000 all Annachattrams maintained by Government funds and any other institutions the direct management of which Government may desire to reserve.

Serial No.	Name	Caste	Age	Occupation or position	Remarks as to local influence, interest, etc.
1	2	3	4	5	6

II. The number of Dharmadarsis shall not be less than five or more than nine and any one of them shall be appointed as convenor of meetings. The person thus appointed shall convene the meetings and correspond with the Government Officers and others in the name of the body.

III. The Dharmadarsis will advise and co-operate with the local Muzrai Officers in matters relating to the internal management of the institutions for which they are appointed.

IV. The Dharmadarsis of each institution or group of institutions shall meet at least once in a month and oftener, if necessary, to discuss the affairs of the institutions under their supervision. Such meetings should be held in the premises of the institution and one half the total number of Dharmadarsis will form the quorum. The convenor shall preside at the meeting, and in his absence one of the Dharmadarsis elected for the occasion shall preside and sign the proceedings. The decision of the majority shall be considered to be the resolution adopted by the body. The President shall have a casting vote, if the opinion of the members should be equally divided. The Amildar of the Taluk may, whenever he considers necessary, attend such meetings.

V. The Muzrai Superintendent may also convene meetings of Dharmadarsis for purposes of discussion and consideration of matters relating to the institutions visited by him. The proceedings of such meetings shall also form part of the Dharmadarsis' record.

VI. The proceedings of the meetings of the Dharmadarsis shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose; and copies of the proceedings shall at once be forwarded to the Amildar under the signature of the convenor or other Dharmadarsi presiding at such meeting.

VII. The Amildar will immediately on receipt forward a copy of the proceedings to the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Deputy Commissioner and the Muzrai Superintendent with such observations thereon as he disires to make.

Rules under the Muzrai Regulation VI of 1913.

UNDER SECTION 13.

The following accounts of income and expenditure shall regularly be kept by all persons in charge of religious or charitable institutions with an annual income of and above Rs. 100:—

(*a*) Cash book of daily transactions, Form No. I.

(*b*) Monthly statement of income and expenditure under the various heads, Form No. II.

(*c*) Stock register of movable properties belonging to the Institution, Form No. III.

(*d*) Register of immovable properties of the Institution, Form No. IV.

(*e*) Jamakarch account of articles of provision, etc., Form No. V.

2. An extract from the monthly statement (Form No. II) shall be submitted to the Deputy Commissioner through the Amildar of the Taluk within a week after the close of the month. The Dharmadarsis or other body of persons in charge of the Institution should meet once every half-year, within fifteen days after the half-year closes, *i.e.*, before 15th January and 15th July and audit the accounts of the Institution, and also adopt a brief report on the conduct of the Institution with a statement of income and expenditure under the various heads which should be submitted to the Muzrai Officer within the fortnight following.

3. All Revenue Officers of Government of and above the grade of Amildars shall be entitled to inspect the Institution, and enquire into its administration. Every facility should be furnished by the persons in charge to these Officers in the conduct of their inspection and in the scrutiny of the accounts and registers maintained.

4. In case of default or irregularity in the maintenance of accounts and registers under para 1 or in the due submission of the monthly return and half-yearly report under para 2, or failure to render all necessary facilities for the conduct of inspection and verification under para 3, a summary enquiry will be held by the Muzrai Officer who may inflict a penalty not exceeding twenty-five rupees for each infraction.

FORM No. I.

Daily transactions relating to..... .for the month of.....191

Income					Expenditure					
Date	Item	Amount			Remarks	Date	Voucher No.	Item	Amount			Remarks
		Rs.	a.	p.					Rs.	a.	p.	
	Brought forward											
	Total for the month ...											
	Balance carried over to next month.							Total for the month ...				

FORM No. II.

Statement showing the Income and Expenditure in..... ....at the.....Village..... .....

Taluk.....District for the year.....

Period	Income					Expenditure								Remarks
	Opening balance	From lands	Cash	Miscellaneous	Total including opening balance	Establishment	Feeding	Repairs	Nityakatle	Hechukatle	Miscellaneous	Total	Closing balance	
January ...														
February ...														
March ...														
April ...														
May ...														
June ...														
July ...														
August ...														
September..														
October ...														
November...														
December ..														
Total ...														

N. B.—The main headings will be subject to alteration according to the nature of the charities.

FORM No. III.

Stock Register pertaining to.....at.....in the.....Taluk..... ..District.

Serial No.	Name of the property	Weight	Value			How obtained				Remarks as to periodical inspection, etc.
						By presentations		By urchase		
						Name of the donor	When presented	When purchased	Authority for purchasing	
			Rs.	a.	p.					

FORM No. IV.

Register showing the details of the immovable properties belonging to..... .....

Serial No.	Taluk	Village	Nature of property	Dry, wet or garden (if land). Tiled, terraced or thatched (if house)	Assessment or mohatarfa			Value			In whose possession	Net gutta or rent	Remarks
					Rs.	a.	p.	Rs.	a.	p.			

.....ಡಿಸ್ಟ್ರಿಕ್ಟ್.....ತಾಲ್ಲೂಕು ..

ಗ್ರಾಮದಲ್ಲಿರುವ ದ ಜಿನಸಿ ಜಮಾ ಖರ್ಚು ಬುಕ್ಕು.

ತಾ||.....ಅಕ್ಕಿ ನೇರು. ಕ್ರಯ

ಶಿಲ್ಕು

ಜಮಾ

ಖರ್ಚು (ಅಡಿಗೆಗೆ)

ಬಾಕಿ

ತಾ||.....ಜಮಾ

ಖರ್ಚು (ಪ್ರಯಾಣೀಕರಿಗೆ)

ಬಾಕಿ

etc. etc. etc.

ಪರಾ.—ಇದೇ ರೀತಿ ಪ್ರತಿಯೊಂದು ಜಿನಸಿಗೂ ಬೇರೆ ಬೇರೆ ಪಾನಿನಲ್ಲಿ ಲೆಕ್ಕ ವಿರಬೇಕು.

A.

Under Section 15.

I. In the case of religious and charitable major institutions borne on a list to be prepared by Government, the appointment of Dharmadarsis will be made by Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner in the appended form.

The list will contain all religious institutions with an annual income of and above Rs 1,000 all Annachattrams maintained by Government funds and any other institutions the direct management of which Government may desire to reserve

Serial No	Name	Caste	Age	Occupation or position	Remarks as to local influence, interest, etc
1	2	3	4	5	6

II. The number of Dharmadarsis shall not be less than five or more than nine and any one of them shall be appointed as convenor of meetings. The person thus appointed shall convene the meetings and correspond with the Government Officers and others in the name of the body.

III. The Dharmadarsis will advise and co-operate with the local Muzrai Officers in matters relating to the internal management of the institutions for which they are appointed.

IV. The Dharmadarsis of each institution or group of institutions shall meet at least once in a month and oftener, if necessary, to discuss the affairs of the institutions under their supervision. Such meetings should be held in the premises of the institution and one half the total number of Dharmadarsis will form the quorum. The convenor shall preside at the meeting, and in his absence one of the Dharmadarsis elected for the occasion shall preside and sign the proceedings. The decision of the majority shall be considered to be the resolution adopted by the body. The President shall have a casting vote, if the opinion of the members should be equally divided. The Amildar of the Taluk may, whenever he considers necessary, attend such meetings.

V. The Muzrai Superintendent may also convene meetings of Dharmadarsis for purposes of discussion and consideration of matters relating to the institutions visited by him. The proceedings of such meetings shall also form part of the Dharmadarsis' record.

VI. The proceedings of the meetings of the Dharmadarsis shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose; and copies of the proceedings shall at once be forwarded to the Amildar under the signature of the convenor or other Dharmadarsi presiding at such meeting.

VII. The Amildar will immediately on receipt forward a copy of the proceedings to the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Deputy Commissioner and the Muzrai Superintendent with such observations thereon as he disires to make.

VIII. The monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure in the institution shall, before submission to the Amildar by the Parpattegar or other official of the institution, be scrutinised and checked at a meeting of the Dharmadarsis; and the result of the scrutiny shall be recorded in the proceedings book and an extract thereof shall be appended to the accounts submitted to the Amildar. For purposes of the examination of the monthly accounts, the Dharmadarsis shall be given free access to all registers and records maintained in the institution.

IX. In all matters of routine relating to the internal management of the institution, the resolutions adopted at the meetings of the Dharmadarsis shall be given effect to, if approved by the Amildar. But where the Amildar disagrees, he shall forward with due despatch a copy of the proceedings to higher authority for orders, with a brief statement of his reasons for disagreeing with the resolutions of the Dharmadarsis. Pending further orders in the matter, the Amildar may defer execution of the resolutions of the Dharmadarsis, and in urgent cases take such action as may be immediately necessary.

X. The supervision of the daily routine affairs of the institution may be undertaken by individual Dharmadarsis in rotation or otherwise as may be resolved upon by them in a regular meeting.

XI. It will be the duty of the Dharmadarsis to see that daily and periodical ceremonies are performed at the regulated time and in the prescribed manner and that the amounts assigned therefor are properly utilised.

XII. Subject to the general or special orders of the Deputy Commissioner, the Taluk Amildar may, at his discretion, delegate to the Dharmadarsis either individually or as a body, any of the following acts or duties:—

(i) The periodical inspection of the jewels and other valuable properties belonging to the institutions in the presence of the servant or other person entrusted with the custody thereof. The result of the inspection should at once be reported to the Amildar;

(ii) the opening of the Golaka box in the presence of the chief servants of the temple and remitting the realisations without delay to the Taluk Treasury

(iii) the conduct or supervision of any Santarpane, Utsava or other celebration on any special occasion;

(iv) the supervision of petty repairs; and

(v) grant of casual leave (not exceeding three days) to servants.

XIII. The Dharmadarsis shall not dispose of any properties belonging to the institution in any manner whatsoever except on the previous written order of the Amildar or higher Muzrai Officer competent to deal with the same.

XIV. The Dharmadarsis shall not be competent to punish any servant of the institution but may report to the Amildar any irregularity or misconduct on the part of any servants of the institution; and the Amildar thereupon shall proceed to take such action in the matter as may be called for.

XV. Every Dharmadarsi shall hold his office for a period of five years from the date of his appointment, unless removed within such period for reasons hereinafter mentioned.

XVI. Any Dharmadarsi failing to attend more than three consecutive meetings of the Dharmadarsis or being absent from the station for more than three months together will be liable to be removed from the office.

XVII. The Deputy Commissioner may, for any sufficient reason, recommend to the Government the removal of any Dharmadarsi from his office.

XVIII. Whenever a Dharmadarsi vacates his office or is removed from office before the expiry of the term of five years, the vacancy may be filled up by the appointment of another person, such person holding the office only for the unexpired portion of the aforesaid term.

XIX. All appointments and removals of Dharmadarsis shall be duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette.*

XX. The foregoing rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Naxarin-e-owkoffs appointed for Mahomedan Muzrai Institutions.

B.

UNDER SECTION 15.

I. In the case of minor religious and charitable institutions the power of appointing Dharmadarsis for control and supervision is delegated to the Deputy Commissioner.

II. The number of Dharmadarsis shall not be less than three or more than five for each institution or group of institutions.

III. Except in matters which may hereinafter be excepted and subject to the general or special direction of the Deputy Commissioner, the Dharmadarsis so appointed shall exercise full powers of management in the affairs of institutions placed in their charge. They shall, however, be subject to the provisions of Section 13 of the Regulation and the rules framed thereunder.

IV. In the following cases, powers of disposal will rest as heretofore in the Amildars or other Muzrai Officers :—

(*a*) Conversion or disposal of any of the properties movable or immovable, belonging to the institution.

(*b*) Investment of any institution funds.

(*c*) Incurring of any expenditure outside the scale fixed for the institution or appropriating funds provided for one purpose to another.

(*d*) Variation from mamul, in the matter of observances of honors granted to individuals.

(*e*) Appointment, punishment, suspension, or dismissal of Vahivatdar, Parpattegar, Shanbhog, Archak and similar offices of honor or in cases where a hereditary right is alleged.

V. The Dharmadarsis shall meet at least once in a month or oftener, if necessary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings. A copy of such proceedings and an extract from the monthly accounts should be submitted to the Amildar.

VI. It shall be considered to be the duty of the Dharmadarsis to see that daily and periodical ceremonies are performed at the regulated time and in the prescribed manner and that the amounts assigned therefor are properly utilised, that the buildings and other appurtenances of the institution are kept in good repair and in sanitary condition, and that every opportunity is taken advantage of to make the institution as useful as possible to the public.

VII. Every Dharmadarsi shall hold his office for a period of five years from the date of his appointment unless removed within such period for reasons hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. Any Dharmadarsi failing to attend more than three consecutive meetings of the Dharmadarsis or being absent from the station for more than three months together will be liable to be removed from office.

IX. The Deputy Commissioner may, for any sufficient reason which shall be recorded and communicated to the party concerned, remove any Dharmadarsi from his office. An appeal against such an order will lie to Government in the Muzrai Department.

X. Whenever a Dharmadarsi vacates his office or is removed from office before the expiry of the term of five years, the vacancy may be filled up by the appointment of another person, such person holding the office only for the unexpired portion of the aforesaid term.

XI. All appointments and removals of Dharmadarsis will be duly notified by the Deputy Commissioner in Part II of the *Mysore Gazette.*

UNDER SECTION 35.

In the case of institutions not under the direct management of the Muzrai Department, the following procedure shall be followed in the election of a pujari or other officer:—

I. When a vacancy in any of the important offices of a temple or other places of worship exists and action under this section is called for, the Amildar will proceed to define the area which may be considered to be the vicinity of the institution. This shall consist usually of a village or villages or other administrative units.

II. A register should then be prepared of all persons who are devotees of the institution and who by their position and respectability are entitled to vote at such elections. These shall ordinarily consist of—

(*a*) All owners of lands who in their own right pay a kandayam of Rs. 10 and above.

(*b*) Inamdars of lands assessed at Rs. 10 and above.

(*c*) Owners of house property of the estimated value of Rs. 250 and above.

(*d*) Occupiers of houses of the annual rental value of Rs. 30 and above.

(*e*) Persons in Government employment receiving a salary of Rs. 10 per month and above.

(*f*) Pensioners of Government drawing a pension of Rs. 7 and above per month.

(*g*) Possessors of private income amounting to Rs. 100 and above per annum.

(*h*) Pandits, Maulvis and other persons of learning and respectability who have been residing in the locality for more than one year.

III. When the compilation of the register is completed, it shall be placed in the Taluk Office and available for inspection by the devotees interested in the election. The Amildar will receive and dispose of any claim preferred by persons for inclusion in the body of electors.

IV. A day shall be fixed not earlier than 15 days after the compilation of the register for the holding of the election, and the time and place of such election should be notified both at the Taluk headquarters and at the village where the institution is situated. The election shall be ordinarily held at the institution itself.

V. The Amildar or the Shekdar will attend at the election and the vote will be recorded either by ballot or otherwise as may be decided upon by the presiding officer as most suitable in the circumstances of the case.

VI. The result of the election shall be notified to the persons assembled by the presiding officer and any objection raised will be attended to by him and disposed of.

VII. An appeal will lie to the Deputy Commissioner from the decisions of the presiding officer and the Deputy Commissioner's order will be final.

By Order,
D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Officiating Secretary to Government,
General and Revenue Departments.

Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

G. O. No. 2514-25—Muz. 371-13-2, dated 2nd April 1917,

Re-classification of Muzrai Institutions and Regulation of their Management, Control and Supervision.

Sanctions the —— and provides for the appointment of a special agency for a period of three years to start with, for the independent and systematic check of the work of the various institutions.

W D 2188—GPB—24-4-17—255

Re-classification of Muzrai Institutions and regulation of their Management, Control and Supervision.

No. 2514-25—Muz. 371-13-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE GOVERNMENT OF HIS HIGHNESS THE MAHARAJA OF MYSORE.

GENERAL AND REVENUE DEPARTMENTS.

Read—

Government Proceedings No. 2066-7—Muz. F. 652-12-1, dated the 16th May 1913, appointing a Committee consisting of Messrs. C. Srikantesvara Aiyar, Inspector-General of Police, and G. Aravamudu Iyengar, Muzrai Superintendent, for studying and submitting a joint report upon the organization and working of the Muzrai Department.

2. Letter No. 6—S. C., dated the 26th January 1914, from the members of the Muzrai Committee submitting for the orders of Government a joint memorandum dealing with the general principles relating to the re-organization of the Muzrai Department and the lines upon which the affairs of the individual institutions under its control should be regulated.

Order No. 2514-25—Muz. 371-13-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

The report of the Committee has been under the careful consideration of Government and they agree with the Committee in thinking that a fresh classification of Muzrai institutions with a separate scheme of management for each class is called for, with a view to systematize the control and supervision over the work of these institutions. Government accordingly direct that the following revised classification of Muzrai institutions be given effect to :—

1st class.—Those having a total income from all sources exceeding Rs. 1,000 per annum and a few others of special importance to be specified from time to time.

2nd class.—Those with an income ranging between Rs. 100 and Rs. 1,000.

3rd class.—Those with an annual income of less than Rs. 100.

2. As regards the first class or "Major" institutions, the actual management will continue as at present with the local revenue officers assisted by an advisory body of Dharmadarsis appointed by Government; and the conduct of business of this body will be regulated by the "A" set of rules already published under Section 15 of the Muzrai Regulation and appended hereto.

The second class or "Minor" institutions will be left to the care of Dharmadarsis, who will be appointed by Deputy Commissioners in consultation with the Muzrai Superintendent. They will exercise all the powers and discharge all the duties defined in the "B" set of rules appended hereto.

No elaborate scheme of management is necessary in the case of the third class or "Village" institutions, which will be left in charge of village Panchayets where such exist, or in the care of the Pujaris under the control of the local officials the Patel and Shanbog, if in a revenue village, or of the holders of similar offices, if in a municipal town.

Where two or more institutions are within easy distance of one another and are capable of being clubbed together for purposes of administration, they may be treated as a single unit and classified according to the total income of the constituent institutions, or one or more of them may be treated as subordinate institutions attached to a major one.

No 2514 25—Muz 371-13 2, dated 2nd April 1917

3. The Deputy Commissioners and the Muzrai Superintendent should arrange at an early date, not later than six months, for proper scales of income and expenditure being drawn up in the case of all major and minor institutions and for their revision where necessary.

4. Detailed instructions should be laid down for the maintenance and audit of accounts, and due provision made for effective supervision over the management and discipline of all classes of institutions by local officers and by the Muzrai Superintendent. The Muzrai Superintendent is requested to submit separately for the orders of Government a well considered set of instructions for the guidance of the various Muzrai officers in this respect.

5. It is also desirable to provide a special agency, at least for some years to come, for the independent and systematic check of the work of the various institutions. With this object, two units consisting each of an efficiency audit officer and an account audit officer will be appointed to work under the Muzrai Superintendent for a period of three years to start with. The cost of this establishment which will be about Rs 4,240 per annum as shown in the margin will be met from the "Muzrai Establishment Fund" and entertained as soon as this fund is constituted.

	Rs	
Efficiency Audit Officer		
2 on Rs 75	1 800	per annum
Account Audit Officer		
2 on Rs 60	1,440	,,
Travelling Allowance	1,000	,,
Total	4,240	,,

D. M. NARASINGA RAO,
Secy to Govt, Gen Dept

To—The Deputy Commissioners of Districts
The Comptroller to Government
The Muzrai Superintendent in Mysore
The Members of the Committee

Exd —R K

No. 2514-25 – Muz. 371-13-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

A.

Under Section 15 of the Muzrai Regulation

I In the case of religious and charitable major institutions borne on a list to be prepared by Government, the appointment of Dharmadarsis will be made by Government on the recommendation of the Deputy Commissioner in the appended form.

The list will contain all religious institutions with an annual income of and above Rs 1 000, all Annachattrams maintained by Government funds and any other institutions the direct management of which Government may desire to reserve

Serial No	Name	Caste	Age	Occupation or position	Remarks as to local influence, interest, etc
1	2	3	4	5	6

II. The number of Dharmadarsis shall not be less than five or more than nine and any one of them shall be appointed as Convenor of meetings. The person thus appointed shall convene the meetings and correspond with the Government Officers and others in the name of the body

III. The Dharmadarsis will advise and co operate with the local Muzrai Officers in matters relating to the internal management of the institutions for which they are appointed

IV The Dharmadarsis of each institution or group of institutions shall meet at least once in a month and oftener, if necessary, to discuss the affairs of the institutions under their supervision Such meetings should be held in the premises of the institution and one half the total number of Dharmadarsis will form the quorum The Convenor shall preside at the meeting, and in his absence one of the Dharmadarsis elected for the occasion shall preside and sign the proceedings. The decision of the majority shall be considered to be the resolution adopted by the body. The President shall have a casting vote, if the opinion of the members should be equally divided. The Amildar of the taluk may, whenever he considers necessary, attend such meetings.

V The Muzrai Superintendent may also convene meetings of Dharmadarsis for purposes of discussion and consideration of matters relating to the institutions visited by him. The proceedings of such meetings shall also form part of the Dharmadarsis' record.

VI The proceedings of the meetings of the Dharmadarsis shall be recorded in a book to be kept for the purpose; and copies of the proceedings shall at once be forwarded to the Amildar under the signature of the convenor or other Dharmadarsi presiding at such meeting.

VII. The Amildar will immediately on receipt forward a copy of the proceedings to the Sub-Divisional Officer or the Deputy Commissioner and the Muzrai Superintendent with such observations thereon as he desires to make.

VIII. The monthly accounts of receipts and expenditure in the institution shall, before submission to the Amildar by the Parpattegar or other official of the institution, be scrutinised and checked at a meeting of the Dharmadarsis; and the result of the scrutiny shall be recorded in the proceedings book and an extract thereof shall be appended to the accounts submitted to the Amildar. For purposes of the examination of the monthly accounts, the Dharmadarsis shall be given free access to all registers and records maintained in the institution.

IX. In all matters of routine relating to the internal management of the institution, the resolutions adopted at the meetings of the Dharmadarsis shall be given effect to, if approved by the Amildar. But where the Amildar disagrees, he shall forward with due despatch a copy of the proceedings to higher authority for orders, with a brief statement of his reasons for disagreeing with the resolutions of the Dharmadarsis. Pending further orders in the matter, the Amildar may defer execution of the resolutions of the Dharmadarsis, and in urgent cases take such action as may be immediately necessary.

X. The supervision of the daily routine affairs of the institution may be undertaken by individual Dharmadarsis in rotation or otherwise as may be resolved upon by them in a regular meeting.

XI. It will be the duty of the Dharmadarsis to see that daily and periodical ceremonies are performed at the regulated time and in the prescribed manner and that the amounts assigned therefor are properly utilised.

No 2514-25—Muz. 371-13 2, dated 2nd April 1917.

XII Subject to the general or special orders of the Deputy Commissioner, the Taluk Amildar may, at his discretion, delegate to the Dharmadarsis either individually or as a body, any of the following acts or duties —

(i) The periodical inspection of the jewels and other valuable properties belonging to the institutions in the presence of the servant or other person entrusted with the custody thereof The result of the inspection should at once be reported to the Amildar,

(ii) the opening of the Golaka box in the presence of the chief servants of the temple and remitting the realisations without delay to the Taluk Treasury,

(iii) the conduct or supervision of any Santarpane, Utsava or other celebration on any special occasion,

(iv) the supervision of petty repairs, and

(v) grant of casual leave (not exceeding three days) to servants

XIII The Dharmadarsis shall not dispose of any properties belonging to the institution in any manner whatsoever except on the previous written order of the Amildar or higher Muzrai Officer competent to deal with the same

XIV The Dharmadarsis shall not be competent to punish any servant of the institution but may report to the Amildar any irregularity or misconduct on the part of any servants of the institution, and the Amildar thereupon shall proceed to take such action in the matter as may be called for

XV Every Dharmadarsi shall hold his office for a period of five years from the date of his appointment, unless removed within such period for reasons hereinafter mentioned

XVI Any Darmadarsi failing to attend more than three consecutive meetings of the Darmadarsis or being absent from the station for more than three months together will be liable to be removed from the office

XVII The Deputy Commissioner may, for any sufficient reason, recommend to the Government the removal of any Dharmadarsi from his office

XVIII Whenever a Dharmadarsi vacates his office or is removed from office before the expiry of the term of five years, the vacancy may be filled up by the appointment of another person such person holding the office only for the unexpired portion of the aforesaid term

XIX All appointments and removals of Dharmadarsis shall be duly notified in the *Mysore Gazette*

XX The foregoing rules shall apply *mutatis mutandis* to Naxalin-e-owkoffs appointed for Mahomedan Muzrai Institutions

B.

Under Section 15.

I In the case of minor religious and charitable institutions the power of appointing Dharmadarsis for control and supervision is delegated to the Deputy Commissioner

II The number of Dharmadarsis shall not be less than three or more than five for each institution or group of institutions

III Except in matters which may hereinafter be excepted and subject to the general or special direction of the Deputy Commissioner, the Dharmadarsis so appointed shall exercise full powers of management in the affairs of institutions placed in their charge They shall, however, be subject to the provisions of Section 13 of the Regulation and the rules framed thereunder

IV In the following cases, powers of disposal will rest as heretofore in the Amildars or other Muzrai Officers —

(*a*) Conversion or disposal of any of the properties movable or immovable, belonging to the institution

(*b*) Investment of any institution funds

(*c*) Incurring of any expenditure outside the scale fixed for the institution or appropriating funds provided for one purpose to another

(*d*) Variation from mamul, in the matter of observances of honors granted to individuals

(*e*) Appointment, punishment, suspension or dismissal of Vahivatdar, Paipattegar, Shanbhog, Archak and similar offices of honor or in cases where a hereditary right is alleged

No. 2514-25—Muz. 371-13-2, dated 2nd April 1917.

V. The Dharmadarsis shall meet at least once in a month or oftener, if necessary, and shall keep a record of their proceedings. A copy of such proceedings and an extract from the monthly accounts should be submitted to the Amildar.

VI. It shall be considered to be the duty of the Dharmadarsis to see that daily and periodical ceremonies are performed at the regulated time and in the prescribed manner and that the amounts assigned therefor are properly utilised, that the buildings and other appurtenances of the institution are kept in good repair and in sanitary condition, and that every opportunity is taken advantage of to make the institution as useful as possible to the public.

VII. Every Dharmadarsi shall hold his office for a period of five years from the date of his appointment unless removed within such period for reasons hereinafter mentioned.

VIII. Any Dharmadarsi failing to attend more than three consecutive meetings of the Dharmadarsis or being absent from the station for more than three months together will be liable to be removed from office.

IX. The Deputy Commissioner may, for any sufficient reason which shall be recorded and communicated to the party concerned, remove any Dharmadarsi from his office. An appeal against such an order will lie to Government in the Muzrai Department.

X. Whenever a Dharmadarsi vacates his office or is removed from office before the expiry of the term of five years, the vacancy may be filled up by the appointment of another person, such person holding the office only for the unexpired portion of the aforesaid term.

XI. All appointments and removals of Dharmadarsis will be duly notified by the Deputy Commissioner in Part II of the *Mysore Gazette*.